His distillery produces, on an average, 24½ gallons proof spirits per day, the tax on which, at 90 cents per gallon, amounts to $20.25; Storekeeper's salary, Gauger's fees, and other expenses of collection, will amount to, say, $8.20, leaving $12 per day to the Government, or the neat little sum of $3,750 per year net profit to Uncle Sam on one small distillery.

THE PROFITS.

"We will now take a glance at the distiller's profits. A good article of corn whisky will sell readily at $2 per gallon, the distiller's share of which, after paying the tax, is $1.10 per gallon, which for one day's production would be $24.75. Deduct the expense for one day: First, the interest on his capital invested is not more than 50 cents; ten bushels of corn, the amount used each day, would be $4 at the current price; but half that can be saved by feeding the slop to hogs, so that we will put down $2 for corn; one and a half cords furnace wood at 50 cents will be 75 cents; three regular work-hands at 50 cents each, is $1.50; one practical distiller $1; allow $2.75 per day for boarding the hands, and we have a total of $8.50 expense; deduct this from $24.75, and it leaves a net profit of $16.25 to the distiller per day, or the very comfortable income of $4,986.25 per year in return for, say, $1,000 invested and managed with anything like energy and judgment. These figures are correct, and will show your readers the difference between a legitimate, tax-paying enterprise, and the illicit, moonshine mode of distilling."

DEATH FROM APOPLEXY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAFAYETTE, Ind., Feb. 1.—George Winters, an old resident on the Wabash, and of some celebrity as a painter, while in attendance at the meeting at the Railroad Opera-House this afternoon, fell from a stroke of apoplexy, and died in a few minutes. He had just returned from California, where he had been settling up the business affairs of a deceased son.

MARRIAGES.

LEE—CONWAY—At the residence of the bride-groom, corner of Butterfield and Fiftieth streets, Feb. 1, 1876, by the Rev. W. A. Spencer, George A. Lee and Miss Jannie Conway, all of Chicago.

DEATHS.

GARVEY—Feb. 1, 1876, Mrs. Lizzie Garvey, in the 25th year of her age.

Funeral Thursday, the 3d, from her residence, corner of Division and Grace-sts., by cars to Calvary. Friends of the family are invited.

MARSHALL—Jan. 31, Walter C. Marshall.

The funeral will be at the house, 872 State-st, at 2 o'clock.

☞ Drayton, Ont., papers please copy.

SHERIDAN—Feb. 1, Mary Sheridan, oldest child of Henry F. and Margaret E. Sheridan, aged 20 months and 4 days.

Funeral from residence of parents, 84 Emerald-av., Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 10 a. m. Friends invited.

☞ Hamilton, Ont., and Erie, Pa., papers please copy.

BARRY—At Ann Arbor, Mich., Jan. 29, of consumption, Miss Sarah C. Barry, second daughter of the late Robert J. Barry and Sarah A. Barry, of that place.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Save Your Silverware.

Silver, and other fine ware, will last twice as long, and always look brand new, if cleaned and polished with Electro Silicon only. It is a pure infusorial product, entirely free from grit or chemicals, and, the American Institute of New York says, the best article known. It is the only safe material for cleaning Gold and Silverware. Sold by house-furnishers, druggists, jewelers, and grocers. Agents, GILLET, McCULLOCH & CO., 34 and 36 South Water-st., Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.
Special attention given to sales of furniture, private dwellings, and at salesrooms.

At Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, 108 Madison-st.,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, Feb. 2, at 9:30 o'clock,
WHITE, YELLOW, AND ROCKINGHAM WARE,
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
CARPETS,
SCHOOL DESKS, SETTEES, ETC.

SLEIGHS! SLEIGHS!
AT AUCTION.
This (Wednesday) Afternoon at 2 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 108 East Madison-st., 12 Double and Single Sleighs.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE
THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 3, at 9:30 o'clock.
At Salesrooms, 108 East Madison-st.
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, WOOLENS, KNIT GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.,
12,000 YARDS
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings,
adies', Misses', and Children's Water Proof Cloaks at uction, Thursday Morning, Feb. 3, at 10 o'clock, at ur salesrooms, 108 East Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE,
HOUSEHOLD GOODS, NEW FURNITURE, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
ATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 5, at 9:30 o'clock, their Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.
adies' and Gents Furnishing Goods. WEDNES AY MORNING, Feb. 2, at 10 o'clock, and afternoon 2 o'clock, at 307 West Madison-st., the entire stock of adies' and Gents' Furnishing Goods. Underwear, ancy Goods, Handkerchiefs, Notions, White Goods. Goods sold in lots to suit. Ladies invited to attend le. ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

RIDAY MORNING, FEB. 4, at 9:30 o'clock,
OUR WEEKLY SALE
AT AUCTION.
The largest stock of New and Second-hand
FURNITURE
sale in this city. New and second-hand Parlor its, Chamber Sets, Office Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, ning-room and Kitchen Furniture, Lounges, Sofas, hat-nots, Bureaus, Marble-top Tables, 10 crates ockery in open lots, Plated Ware, Glassware, General rchandise, Cigars, &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.
EXTRA FINE ASSORTMENT
OF
oots, Shoes & Slippers
AT AUCTION,
BY CATALOGUE,
On Wednesday, Feb. 2, at 9:30 a. m. prompt.
All grades of Men's, Women's, and hildren's Goods will be sold and uplicated freely.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

By S. DINGEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
REAT FREE SALE!
NO LIMIT IN PRICES.
IS DAY, at 10 a. m., at 274 and 276 E. Madison-st., near the bridge,
THE ENTIRE FURNITURE,
Carpeting, Bedding, &c., of
0-Room Hotel.
so a large line of New and Handsome Parlor, mber, Library, and
OFFICE FURNITURE,
Handsome Pianos, 50 dozen Brooms, 100 dozen Hods, and a line of Miscellaneous Merchandise.

y FRANK PORTER & CO.,
Auctioneers, 170 East Madison-st.
Vill sell at 10 o'clock this a. m.,
A FULL LINE OF
w and Second-Hand Goods,
isting of Elegant M. T. Chamber Sets, Parlor , Dining-room Furniture, Cook Stoves, Extension Fall-leaf Tables, Sofas, Lounges, Easy Chairs, to- r with a large lot of second-hand Bedding. o, 1,500 lbs Turkish Prunes, which the owner has ed sold to pay advances.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
117 Wabash-av., N. W. corner Madison-st.
lar Sale of Boots and Shoes at Auction,
Thursday Morning, Feb. 3, at 9:30 o'clock.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 29. CHICAGO, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 3, 1876. NUMBER 161.

FINANCIAL.

THE
Merchants', Farmers', & Mechanics'
Savings Bank,
75 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO.
INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES.
Perfect Security—Liberal Interest.
Every Certificate Secured by Mortgage on Improved Real Estate.

TABLE of increase of "Investment Certificates," secured on improved real estate, bearing interest, payable in quarterly installments, at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent per annum. Showing the accumulation of sums invested for the benefit of Children or others:

Amount Invested.	Time.	Amount Accumulated.
$ 100	5 years	$ 142.01
100	18 years	349.97
100	21 years	432.31
500	5 years	710.10
500	18 years	1,749.85
500	21 years	2,161.55
1,000	5 years	1,420.10
1,000	18 years	3,499.70
1,000	21 years	4,323.10

Estimated upon the basis that interest, when due, is credited on savings account, and invested in INVESTMENT CERTIFICATES whenever $100 is thus accumulated.

Any holder of a Certificate has the privilege of examining the condition of the trust at any time on calling at the office of the Trustee.

Certificates forwarded, and interest, when due, reinvested, if desired, or remitted by draft or express to any part of the United States. Address
SYDNEY MYERS, Manager.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate in Chicago and vicinity; improved preferred. Funds in hand,
MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE
FOR 1876.

A great Presidential Campaign will soon commence That struggle will determine whether the Government of the United States shall continue to be administered by the party which preserved it from dismemberment or by the men who endeavored to destroy or refused to help save it, in order that Slavery might be maintained.

The elections of 1874, while inflicting temporary defeat on the Republican party, did much good in sweeping away side issues and crushing out those baleful and corrupting influences which were poisoning the channels of public life. Purified as by fire of the evil things which had infested its garments, the Republican party, in the elections of 1875, recovered most of its lost ground, and will enter with lively prospects of victory upon the great and decisive struggle that will shape the policy of the nation when it enters upon the second century of its existence.

Those who desire the Republican party to remain in power cannot more efficiently contribute to that end than by increasing the circulation of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in their neighborhoods. Among the leading Republican newspapers none takes a higher rank or will wield a more potential influence in the next Presidential Campaign. Every intelligent citizen will find it indispensable for the facts and arguments it will contain.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM.

On the leading measures before the public, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE holds the following views, believing them to be right as well as Republican:

1. A Reform of the Currency, making it as stable and good as gold and silver, without injury to the debtor classes.
2. Reduction of direct State, and indirect National Taxation.
3. Economy and Retrenchment in Public Expenditures; no Bounties or Subsidies of Public Moneys for Private Schemes, or Payment of Rebel Losses out of the National Treasury.
4. An honest maintenance of Public Credit, and Condemnation of Repudiation in any form or shape.
5. State Control and Supervision over Common Carriers and Corporate Monopolies, not to oppress them, but to protect the people.
6. Exposure and Punishment of all Official Corruption and Frauds on the Revenue. "Let no guilty man escape."
7. Honest and Fit Men for all Offices—giving good Unionists preference over former Secessionists.
8. Sovereignty of the Union in all National Matters; State Rights and Independence in all Local Matters.
9. Election of President by direct vote of the People, without the clumsy and dangerous intervention of Electoral Colleges, which may some day cause a Civil War.
10. A Constitutional Amendment prohibiting a division of the Public-School Funds of any State for Sectarian Purposes.

The Political Department is but one of the many excellent features of THE TRIBUNE, on which is based its claims as a superior

FAMILY AND HOME PAPER.

As a newspaper it has few equals in the United States. Its Home and Foreign Correspondence, Literary and Miscellaneous Departments, are exceedingly rich, instructive, and entertaining, and the Agricultural Department, eminently practical, contains matter always seasonable, and suited to direct application to the active operations of the Farmer. In the Department Field and Stable is given valuable information as to the diseases and care of live stock, this contributed by a Veterinary Surgeon of skill and experience who will answer all questions asked by correspondents.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is not dated in advance of its publication, but contains the dispatches and news up to Wednesday morning, the date of issue.

Before subscribing for any other paper send for specimen copy of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE (sent free), and examine it.

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WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single copy	postpaid	$1.50
Club of five, per copy	postpaid	1.30
Club of ten, per copy	postpaid	1.25
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(One free copy with every club of twenty.)

THE TRIBUNE Company pays the postage, which is 15 cents per year, and this makes THE WEEKLY, in clubs of twenty, cost the subscribers only *one dollar* and postage.

Daily Tribune (not including Sunday edition), postpaid, 1 year ... $13.00
Parts of year at same rate.
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Parts of year at same rate.

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.

A competent and reliable accountant of several years' experience desires a position as Cashier or Bookkeeper. Best of references and security given if desired. Address O 18, Tribune office.

TO RENT.

TO RENT.

Stores, Basements, and Flats, in the new block on State-st., fronting Congress-st. The rents will be made low to good tenants. Apply to H. G. YOUNG, or to JAS. B. WALLER, owner, at Room 6 Bryan Block.

BLANK BOOKS, STATIONERY, &c.

BLANK BOOKS,
Stationery and Printing,
Furnished promptly and at fair prices, by J. M. W. JONES, 104 and 106 Madison-st.

DYEING AND CLEANING.

DYEING.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Garments dyed and cleaned in a superior manner.
BOSTON (AUG. SCHWARZ) STEAM DYE HOUSE, 190 South Clark, 158 Illinois, and 265 W. Madison-sts.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SIGNS
B. F. CHASE & CO.,
SIGN PAINTING,
125 FIFTH-AV.
ESTABLISHED 1849.

PAWNBROKERS' ESTABLISHMENT, Doing good business, consisting of Gold and Silver Watches, Diamond Rings, Jewelry of all kinds, Clothing, Safe, Fixtures, Pistols, Guns, Show Cases, and Pledges, for sale cheap for cash. Owner wants to leave the city. Address M 30, Tribune office.

SAFE DEPOSITORY.

THE FIDELITY
SAVINGS BANK
AND
SAFE DEPOSITORY,
Nos. 143, 145 & 147 Randolph-st.,
PAYS 6 PER CENT INTEREST
On Savings Deposits and Trust Funds. This interest
Is Added to the Principal
On the first of each January and July.
THE SAFE DEPOSIT VAULTS
Are the best in the world, having passed uninjured
Through the Great Fire of 1871!

They are impenetrable to Fire and Burglars. They are guarded by armed men, and are absolutely secure for the storage of Money, Coin, Jewelry, Silver-Plate, Deeds, Bonds, Wills, and Valuables of all kinds, at a less percentage than good insurance.
An individual Safe for each Depositor.
JOHN C. HAINES, President.
Money deposited in this institution on or before Feb. 6 will draw interest from Feb. 1.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A GUIDE TO THE
BLACK HILLS,
POWDER RIVER,
AND BIG HORN
GOLD FIELDS.

Full description of the country. How to get to it. A correct Map. Gold discoveries to Jan. 1, 1876. How to mine and where to mine. 140 closely-printed octavo pages of what everybody wants to know about these new Gold Regions, will be found in Triggs' "NORTHERN WYOMING."

Price, in Cloth, $1; Paper, 75 cts. Sent to any part of the United States or Canadas on receipt of price. Address
J. H. TRIGGS, Cheyenne, Wyoming.

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J. L. HATHAWAY,
HARD & SOFT COALS.
Main Office and Dock,
Corner Market and Randolph-sts.
Also Office and Dock, No. 1 North Market-st.
Office and Yard, 711 West Lake-st.
Also Office 146 LaSalle-st.
All Coal carefully screened.
ORDERS SOLICITED.

GLOVES.

JOUVIN'S
KID GLOVES.
Complete Assortment for Ladies and Gentlemen.
Agency for Chicago,
PARIS GLOVE STORE, 94 State-st.

REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE.
Choice Piece South Water-st. Property,
40x150, with 4-story and basement brick stores, under rental that pays over 9 per cent net on the price asked. A first-class investment for one seeking a good piece of business property.
O. W. BALLARD, 76 Washington-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY
In Joliet for sale, suitable for small manufactory. Two-story stone building, 26 by 56 feet, with frame building same size attached. Centrally located. Address Drawer 1293, Joliet, Ill.

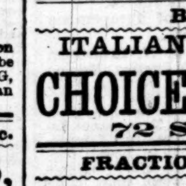
FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.
Notice is hereby given that the firm of Gilmore & Cheney is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All debts due said firm, and all liabilities against said firm, are to be settled by George W. Cheney.
FRANKLIN GILMORE,
GEORGE W. CHENEY.

The undersigned, in succeeding to the business of Gilmore & Cheney, begs leave to extend his thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon the late firm, and solicits a continuance of the same.
GEORGE W. CHENEY.

DISSOLUTION.
The partnership heretofore existing between Abner P. Downer and Chester Woolner, under the firm name of Downer & Woolner, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, both parties signing firm name in settlement.
ABNER P. DOWNER,
Chicago, Feb. 2, 1876. CHESTER WOOLNER.

SHIRTS.



SHIRTS.
"THE HARRIS,"
Time-tried and thoroughly-tested, elegant in design, superb in workmanship, faultless in fit. Leave your measure with
HARRIS & COBB,
171 South Clark-st.

BANANAS.

ITALIAN WAREHOUSE.
CHOICE BANANAS.
72 STATE-ST.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5.00 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
IN EXCHANGE FOR
Bills of National Currency,
TRIBUNE OFFICE

WASHINGTON.

Statistics Showing the Present Condition of the National Finances.

Comparative Statement of Internal and External Revenue Receipts.

Suggestions for the Improvement of Our Consular System.

Provisions of the Bill to Provide a National Fund for Public Schools.

The Democracy at Loggerheads on the Tariff Question.

Many of the Prominent Members of the Party Favor a Non-Committal Policy.

A Decided Opposition to the Renewal of the Tea and Coffee Duty.

Failure of the One-Term, Six-Year Presidential Proposition.

An Original Scheme for Farming Out the Government Currency System.

TREASURY EXHIBIT.

THE PUBLIC DEBT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The debt statement for January shows a marked improvement. The debt was reduced $1,500,000, the aggregate reduction for the seven months being $10,445,687, while for the seven months ending Jan. 31, 1875, the aggregate reduction of the debt was $908,000. The balances in the Treasury Jan. 31, 1875, were: Coin, $69,465,085; currency, $10,343,051. The balances now are nearly $74,000,000 in coin and nearly $12,000,000 currency. During the seven months of the present fiscal year our cash balances are greater by $6,000,000 than at the end of the corresponding seven months last year, while the decrease made in the national debt during the seven months exceeds the decrease made in the same months of last year over $9,500,000. Compared with December last, the legal-tenders show a decrease of $553,860, while in fractional currency there was an increase of $1,717,310 during the twelve months ending Jan. 31, 1876. During the twelve months ending Jan. 31, 1876, the decrease in legal tenders has been $11,000,000. In the same period the fractional currency has increased about $800,000.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The reported receipts from customs for January were $11,077,874. This is an increase over the receipts for December of $2,126,280, and over November of nearly $300,000. The total amount received from customs for the seven months is $87,255,371. In his last report the Secretary of the Treasury estimated the receipts from customs for the year at $156,000,000,—a monthly average of over $13,000,000. In order to realize the Secretary's estimates the receipts for the coming five months will have to average over $13,500,000.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

The internal revenue receipts reported for the month were $8,833,571. The total receipts from that source for the seven months ending yesterday were $66,671,673, which is an increase of nearly $5,000,000 over the amount received during the corresponding period of last year. The Secretary's estimates from this source for the present fiscal year are $120,000,000, and the indications are that these estimates will be more than realized.

The expenditures for January, exclusive of interest on the public debt, were $12,123,898, a decrease compared with December of $800,000, and compared with November of $400,000. The total expenditures of the Government for the six months ending Dec. 31 last, including interest upon the public debt, were $141,193,205. During January there were withdrawn by National Banks for circulation surrendered bonds valued at $3,594,700. This shows a contraction in National Bank currency for the month of nearly $2,000,000.

OUR CONSULAR SYSTEM.

THE PENDING INVESTIGATION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The House Committee on the Expenditures of the State Department examined this morning W. W. Murphy, of New York, who for eight years previous to 1869 was United States Consul at Frankfort-on-the-Main, and who was at that time removed in order to make a place for the brother-in-law of Gen. Butler. He did not complain of his removal, as he expected at some or another to be the victim of the system under which political appointments are made. Murphy said that the salary which he received was, he thought, ample, but his successor besides this was also allowed a clerk at a salary of $1,000 per year, and given permission to expend besides this for clerk hire $1,000 more. He was of opinion that the salary of a Consul should not be regulated entirely by the amount of business which he had to do. For instance, Consuls at Liverpool, Paris, and London, received, in addition to their salaries, perquisites, etc., which make their remuneration $10,000, $12,000, and $15,000, while those at Vienna and places in Turkey and Russia, having not much less business,

RECEIVE ALMOST NOTHING EXCEPT THEIR SALARIES,

which should on this account be increased. Murphy thinks that in most cases the salaries paid to our Consuls are sufficient, but in some special cases, which he enumerated, they are two small. In his opinion the Consular system of the United States was more expensive than that of some other countries, because many of the European nations employ bankers or business men to attend to their Consular business. In this way the representative of the house of Rothschilds at Frankfort-on-the-Main acted as Consul for Austria, and Baron Erlanger, the banker, who negotiated the Confederate States loan, attended to the Consular business for Sweden and Norway. These bankers are willing to serve as Consuls without salary on account of

CERTAIN ADVANTAGES

which they derive from their position. Murphy believes that the same system might in many cases be adopted by the United States. The witness described at some length the manner in which Capt. Steinberger, of Navigator Islands fame, and who was sent to Europe in 1872 as an inspector of Consulates, performed his duty. Although Murphy was not then in the office of Consul, Steinberger called on him for such information as he could give. He said that Steinberger lived in magnificent style, his hotel expenses amounting from $25 to $30 a day.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE BILL NOW BEFORE THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The House Committee on Education and Labor, at its meeting to-morrow morning, expects to conclude consideration of the numerous bills referred to it, all having for their general object the appropriation of the future proceeds of sales of public lands to educational purposes. The bill which will be reported will not probably differ much from that introduced by Chairman Walker early in the session. This bill provides that at the close of each fiscal year the Secretary of the Interior shall certify to the Secretary of the Treasury the amount which has been received from the sale of public lands during the past twelve months, and that for five years this sum, which now amounts to about $1,500,000 annually, be distributed among the States in the ratio of relative illiteracy in each, as shown by the census before the distribution. No State is to receive any part of these funds which has not

ALREADY ESTABLISHED A COMMON SCHOOL SYSTEM,

and which does not of itself support common schools for at least three months in the year. In case any portion of the money is lost or squandered, then the State which has wasted its portion is not to receive any further share of the money until its losses have been made good. After five years one-half of the proceeds of the sales of public lands only are to be distributed, the other half to be invested in a permanent fund, the interest only to be used as before described. After ten years, no further distribution of annual receipts is to be made, but the whole sum is to be invested, and the interest only used, and thereafter the distribution is to be made according to the population of States instead of in the ratio of illiteracy in each. Some members of the Committee favor dividing these funds between the common schools and higher institutions, such as colleges and technical schools, and some amendment allowing a small portion to be devoted to these purposes may be agreed upon.

A number of labor organizations of the country have sent petitions to Congress asking for national charters. The petition of iron-molders, which is one of the most numerously signed of any, has been referred to a sub-committee on Education and Labor, but it is doubtful if a report on the subject is made before late in the session.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS.

THE GOVERNMENT NOT LIABLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—A great number of bills have been introduced in the House this session for the relief of persons who have suffered from Indian depredations. Although Congress has never fairly adopted the policy of paying these claims, a certain number of them have at every session been allowed, and the aggregate sum thus taken from the Treasury has been considerable. This session claims of this nature amount to many million dollars, one single bill of this kind providing for an appropriation of more than $1,000,000. The House Committee on Indian Affairs, in considering this subject, has agreed to a resolution which will prevent it from reporting any of these bills favorably. At its meeting yesterday Prof. Seelye moved that it was the sense of the Committee that no claims for Indian depredations ought to be paid, except in cases where the United States was made responsible for them by treaty stipulations. This resolution, after being thoroughly discussed by the Committee, was passed. The theory on which this action is based is that the United States Government is

IN NO SENSE AN INSURANCE COMPANY,

that persons who settle upon the frontier do so knowing the risk they incur, and because they expect to be remunerated for any loss or suffering to which they may be subjected. In this respect they are like persons who settle in miasmatic swamps, or who in the other ways incur risks of life or property. In certain cases inhabitants which have been placed on reservations have been promised in treaties made with them protection from depredations by other Indians, and a few such cases as these may be made exceptions to the rule adopted by the Commission. This action of the Commission it will be seen will make it wholly useless for any one interested in one of these claims for Indian depredations to attempt to press it before Congress at this session.

COMMITTEE-WORK.

THE TARIFF QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The more the Tariff bill is discussed the less probability there is that it will pass the House without substantial amendment. Mr. Morrison himself is confident that it will be reported by the Ways and Means Committee and will reach the Senate, but his opinion is not shared by all other Democrats, and not by some of his own Committee. Fernando Wood is opposed to the bill. He does not favor the tea and coffee tax,—indeed, he is opposed to the assumption of any definite policy by the Democrats. He believes their policy should be to pass the appropriation bills and adjourn without committing the party to any definite proposition in the currency or finance. The tea and coffee tax is the vital feature of the bill, one in fact from which additional revenue is expected, and is the one that is most opposed by the Democrats. The Senators of both parties are confident that the bill will not pass.

CROOKED BACON.

The Committee on Expenditures in the Department of Justice expect to investigate the election of Charles Hays, of Alabama, and to inquire into the distribution of army bacon in his district, which was voted to the sufferers in the overflowed country.

SOUTHERN CLAIMS.

The House Committee on War Claims has 600 bills before it, aggregating $20,000,000. A large proportion of these are founded on doubtful contracts, on army seizures, and brought by disloyal persons.

A UNITED STATES EXCHEQUER.

A PECULIAR FINANCIAL SCHEME PROPOSED BY A REPRESENTATIVE FROM VIRGINIA—HIS PROPOSITION TO CREATE A NATIONAL CORPORATION.

Dispatch to New York Times.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—Mr. Tucker, of Virginia, has a financial scheme before the Committee on Banking and Currency which at least has the merit of being original. His proposition is to create a national corporation to be know as "The Governor and Managers of the Exchequer of the United States of America." The Exchequer is to have a paid-up stock of $100,000,000, in shares of $100 each. Three Commissioners, appointed by the corporators, are to open books of subscription in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, and other prominent cities, and the subscriptions to the capital stock are to be paid three-fourths in United States legal-tender notes and one-fourth in gold; and 10 per cent of each share subscribed is to be paid at the time of the subscription. Three-fourths of all the capital must, at all times, be held by citizens of the United States. After the books have been open a number of days, to be specified, any National Bank may subscribe the whole or any part of its capital stock, and become merged in this corporation. After the subscriptions are received the Commissioners are to turn over the money and books to the corporators, who are required within thirty days to call a meeting of the proprietors, in the City of New York, to elect a board of nine managers for the chief office, which is to be kept always in New York, and a board of five managers for each branch constituted. The board of nine managers, at the chief office in New York, are to elect the Governor for one year, and the five managers of each branch are to elect one of their number for the same period. The capital is to be distributed by the proprietors between the branches, and the Governor at New York may establish new branches with approval of the proprietors. The corporation is to have a Banking and an Issue Department. The former is to transact banking business exclusively. The Issue Department is to consist of three Commissioners for the chief office, and three for each branch office, one to be appointed by the President, with the consent of the Senate, and one by the Governor of the State in which the office is located, and one by the Governor and managers of the office or branch for which he shall act. Such Commissioners are to hold office for one year, and give security for the faithful discharge of duty. The Issue Department is to issue notes to the Banking Department of $5 each, or some multiple thereof, whenever the latter shall deliver to them three-fourths the amount of the issue required in 4 per cent Government bonds and one-fourth in gold coin. After the issue shall reach $200,000,000, one-third coin and two-thirds bonds shall be delivered, and after $400,000,000 have been issued, one-half gold and one-half bonds will be required, and if more than the latter amount of notes are asked by the Banking Department they are to deliver to the Issue Department $1 in gold for each $1 of notes issued. Each note is to read "The Governor and Manager of the Exchequer of the United States of America will pay to —— or bearer —— dollars, at —— or New York." All notes are payable in gold coin, upon presentation at any branch or in the City of New York, and any failure to pay gold works a forfeiture of all privileges guaranteed by the act. The bill provides that the business of the Government shall be done by the Exchequer free of charge, so long as the deposits and disbursements are made through the Exchequer, and that State business shall be done at one-quarter of 1 per cent. The Governor, managers, Commissioners of the Issue Department, and all other officers named by the proprietors, must each hold at least fifty shares of the capital of the Exchequer in his own name, and not over $100,000 is to be loaned to any one firm, individual, or corporation at any one time. The corporation is to complete its organization when 250,000 shares are subscribed, and no one firm or corporation can at any time own more than 50,000 shares. The last clause of the bill provides that the Exchequer shall not be directly or indirectly interested in the purchase or sale of any agricultural, manufactured, or mineral products, or real estate or other property except for offices, etc., nor deal in stocks, bonds, mortgages, or securities of any kind, and that none of its officers or managers shall vote at any political election, State, county, or national.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TERM AMENDMENT FAILS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—The defeat in the House of the proposed constitutional amendment limiting the term of the Presidential office, shows how little faith the Democrats themselves really have in the third-term hobby. The scheme of this amendment originated solely with those who hoped to make political capital out of the passage of such a measure. It is significant that the antiquated phantasy had so little life that it was defeated by the Democrats themselves. This was not done without a struggle. The advocates of the proposition, seeing that they had lost their hold in the House, moved to recommit the subject matter to the Judiciary Committee. This was defeated by a tie vote, Speaker Kerr giving his first casting vote against the recommittal. The Reagen six-years amendment was not more successful. The entire subject has now passed from the House, unless the motion to reconsider, which was entered, shall prevail. The Democrats started the proposition to make partisan profit from it, and not from broad motives of statesmanship to accomplish such ends. They can never secure a two-thirds vote; so Barney Caulfield's constitutional amendment is rejected.

POLITICAL BARKISES.

David Davis, of Illinois, Justice of the Supreme Court, it is said, has Presidential aspirations this year, as he had in 1872. A Granger delegation from Indiana and other Western States is expected here in a few days to confer with him in regard to accepting the nomination on a Granger ticket.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2.—Mr. Allison, from the Committee on Indian Affairs, reported back Senate bill to provide for payment of claims for Indian depredations, and asked that it be referred to the Committee on Appropriations. So ordered.

THE DISTRICT BILL.

The Chair laid before the Senate unfinished business, being the House joint resolution directing the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to pay the interest on the bonds issued in pursuance of the act of Congress approved June 20, 1874, out of any funds in the United States Treasury, subject to a requisition of said Commissioners, the pending question being on the amendment of Mr. Kernan, submitted yesterday, providing that any further issue of 3.65 bonds, under or by virtue of said act of Congress, approved June 20, 1874, is hereby prohibited.

Mr. Sargent defended the Board of Public Works. He referred to the statement of Mr. Bayard yesterday, to the effect that he had been informed that the fees of counsel for Shepherd and others had been paid in 3.65 bonds, and said he was sorry the speech of the Senator was not in record, that he might read his exact language.

Mr. Bayard said he had the manuscript before him unchanged, and it was at the disposal of the Senator.

Mr. Sargent said the charge of the Senator that these fees were paid in 3.65 bonds was reckless. By a little examination, the Senator could have seen that the Board of Audit had all to do with issuing these bonds, and not the old City Government.

Mr. Morton said he had the authority of one of the District Commissioners for the statement that the Commissioners never passed upon or entertained any claim for the payment of counsel fees for Shepherd, or any of the expenses of that investigation, and further, that they never authorized the payment of any money to any newspaper for publishing testimony taken by that Committee.

Mr. Bayard read from his remarks of yesterday to the effect that he had been informed that such payment of counsel fees in 3.65 bonds had been made, and said he did not say it was so, but asked of other Senators if it was true. He now asked if either of the Senators denied that these fees had been paid out of the National Treasury.

Mr. Morton replied that they had not.

Mr. Sargent, resuming, said the men composing the Board of Public Works had made this a beautiful and healthful city, and there was nothing to show that they had put a dollar in their pockets. The Senator from Delaware had spoken of a gigantic crime committed by the Board of Public Works against Columbus Alexander. There were several opinions about that matter, and he (Sargent) thought there might be cause in the sober judgment of other people for the belief that there was some foundation for the charge against him. He (Sargent) could show, from the evidence before the Committee, that Alexander offered to pay the express charges on the stolen books. Suppose Harrington, as it had been alleged, did set up all this plot. The object of it was to disgrace Alexander, and show that he was privy to this crime of stealing books. He (Sargent) did not know Alexander, and had not the slightest disposition to do him injustice, but when he was lugged in here, as the Savior of the world, to be crucified between thieves, he (Sargent) thought it worth while to find out who was the thief and who was the Savior.

The subject was further debated by Messrs. Morton and Edmunds.

Mr. Sherman opposed the amendment submitted by the Senator from New York (Kernan), and argued that it would exclude certificates which could be converted into 3.65 bonds under the existing law.

Mr. Allison defended the action of the Joint Committee, of which he was Chairman, and which made the investigation. He said the Senator from California (Sargent) had raked up the old dead bones of the defunct Government manifestly for the purpose of putting somebody, either Democrat or Republican, on the defensive. As to the courtesy or propriety of such a course, he had nothing to say, but he stood by the report of the Committee. Referring to a letter read by Mr. Sargent, he said it might be the case that he had written letters, garbled extracts of which were read by the Senator from California. He (Allison) did not make any charge against the District Commissioners. He had every confidence in them, but he believed they had misconstrued the law. Notwithstanding their high character, they were public servants, and he had the right, as a Senator, to speak of their course. He then referred to the comprehensive plan of improvements adopted by the Board of Public Works, and said one of the greatest causes of complaint before the Committee was that a real-estate ring had been formed which bought up all the real estate in the northwestern part of the city, and improvements were being made in that section to the exclusion of Capitol Hill and other portions of the city. The Board of Public Works had incurred a debt of $18,000,000, when the act of Congress which created them provided that the debt should not exceed $10,000,000. He did not think the Committee should be arraigned for recommending the abolition of that Government. The debt of the District of Columbia amounted to a quarter of the cash value of all the real estate here.

Mr. Logan said he did not understand how the Board of Public Works could create a debt of $18,000,000, when the law of the District said the debt of the District should not exceed $10,000,000.

Mr. Morton said the effect of the amendment of the Senator from New York would be to pay the certificates now issued in money instead of 3.65 bonds. If the bonds could not be issued for them, they must be paid in money under the present law.

Mr. Edmunds gave notice that at the proper time he would submit an amendment providing that there shall be no increase in the present amount of total indebtedness of the District.

Pending discussion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. O'Brien offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to inquire into the expediency of requesting the President to negotiate a commercial treaty between the United States and the Republic of France, placing citizens of the United States on as favorable a footing as citizens of other and most favored nations, in respect to duties and charges imposed on imports, with the Republic of France. Adopted.

LAND BILL.

The House then took up the bill reported yesterday from the Committee on Public Lands providing for the sale of Kansas Indian lands in Kansas to actual settlers. It authorizes the payment by settlers and purchasers under the appraisement already made of the appraised value of their farms in six equal annual installments. It also provides for a new appraisement. After some discussion the bill passed.

THE JUDICIARY BILL.

Mr. McCrary, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to reorganize the judiciary of the United States. Made the special order for Wednesday, Feb. 16. The bill provides for a Circuit Court in each Judicial District, and establishes in each circuit a Court of Appeals, which is to have appellate jurisdiction of cases arising in courts within each circuit. The terms of Courts of Appeal are to be held in Boston, Albany, Philadelphia, Richmond, New Orleans, Louisville, Chicago, St. Louis, and San Francisco. The decisions of these Courts of Appeal are to be final and conclusive, but a review upon law may be had on a writ of error or appeal to the United States Supreme Court where the matter in controversy exceeds the sum or value of $10,000, or where the adjudication involves a constitutional question, or any treaty or law of the United States, or where the Court shall certify that it involves legal questions sufficient to require a final decision by the Supreme Court.

Mr. Knott, from the same Committee, reported a bill regulating practice in the United States Circuit and District Courts as to the time and manner of instructing juries and arguing causes, requiring them to conform to the practice of States in which they are held. The bill was discussed until the close of the morning hour, when it went over without action.

THE PRESIDENCY.

The House then resumed consideration of the proposed constitutional amendment limiting the Presidential term.

Mr. Woodworth opposed the amendment, and declared that, although he had voted for the resolution offered by one of the Warwicks on the other side against a third term, he would prefer a thousand times to see President Grant re-elected rather than see the office filled by one of those who, twelve years ago, were in arms against the Government.

Mr. Young remarked, as a Southern Representative, and as one who had borne arms against the Government, that there was no danger of any such person putting himself forward as a Presidential candidate.

Mr. Knott, Chairman of the Judiciary Committee, closed the debate with a speech favoring the proposed amendment.

Mr. Reagan offered an amendment, as follows:

"No person who has held, or may hereafter hold, the office of President, shall ever thereafter be eligible to said office; that the term of the office of President and Vice-President of the United States shall be six years."

Mr. New moved to recommit the bill to the Judiciary Committee. The vote was, yeas, 127; nays, 127,—a tie vote.

The Speaker voted in the negative and the motion was lost.

The vote was then taken on Mr. Reagan's amendment, the word "hereafter" being first changed to "thereafter." The vote resulted, yeas, 70; nays, 184.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Frye's amendment, and it was rejected,—yeas, 109; nays, 144.

A vote was then taken on the passage of the bill, and it was lost,—yeas, 144; nays, 106.

The House then adjourned.

WASHINGTON SOCIAL LIFE.

A RECEPTION AT THE WHITE HOUSE—THE SUITE OF STATE APARTMENTS—A PRESENTATION TO THE PRESIDENT—WHAT THE LADIES WORE—THE COURT-CIRCLE—THE EAST ROOM — SECRETARY CHANDLER'S RECEPTION—GAY PROGRAMME FOR NEXT WEEK—SCRAPS OF CHAT.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 30.—The most prominent feature of the gay and festive "season," now in its glory, is the receptions by the President of the United States on alternate Tuesday evenings. Some, who attempt to invest these gatherings with the imperial or regal dignified tomfoolery of the Old World, call them "levees." But there is a marked difference between the unrestrained intercourse of We, the People of these United States, and their servant and Chief Magistrate, and the long and narrow path which those take who salute the occupants of thrones. Here, the doors of the White House are thrown open to what Gen. Taylor called "all the world and the rest of mankind." There, every one must be arrayed in court-dress, and the guarded formalities of official presentation must be observed before the palace can be entered, and the royal or imperial personage humbly approached. In Great Britain, which boasts of its progressive freedom, the wealthiest retail merchant, although of unexceptionable character and standing, cannot be presented at the Court of Queen Victoria, unless he holds some office which gives him the right. Here, carriage-drivers and seamstresses have as much right to attend a President's reception as Senators and heiresses.

THE ROUTINE OF A RECEPTION.

Entering the White-House beneath its imposing north portico, the visitors pass without ceremony to the rooms where either sex leave their wrappings, and where the ladies give the final shake-out to the voluminous trimmings of their skirts. A large staff of servants endeavor to care for hats and overcoats deposited with them for safe-keeping, and are generally successful. This is a modern improvement, as in years past they were piled up promiscuously, and the owners ran the risk of exchanging them for articles of a worse or better quality when they left. There were those, it was asserted, who used to exchange old hats and threadbare greatcoats for others of a better quality, while their victims were forced to replace their losses by a more regular and expensive mode.

Passing into a hall which runs crosswise through the White House, from the East Room to the conservatory at the west end of the building, gentlemen meet the ladies, and "fall in" the line waiting to enter the reception-room. There is no favoritism, and each couple must go to the end of the column, which moves slowly forward. Every two or three minutes some half-a-dozen couples are admitted into the Red Room. This is the family parlor of the President's family. It is papered with red, and the furniture, coverings, and curtains are of the same color,—hence its name. It contains a grand piano, a large picture of Gen. Grant and his family, a pair of Sevres mantel-vases, on which are views of Dr. Franklin's residence at Passy near Paris, and a centre-table on which there is always a large basket of choice exotics. But the column does not halt here. Moving slowly onward, it passes through another portal, and enters

THE BLUE ROOM.

This is a well proportioned saloon, oval in shape, with wall-paper, curtains, and furniture of blue and gold. It is without doubt one of the most elegant apartments on this continent. But, before the stranger can take in the splendor around him, he finds himself confronted by a gentleman in black, Marshal Sharpe, who inclines his ear, and whispers:

"Your name?"

"Viator!" replies the astonished citizen, who is urged forward, and more perplexed as he finds himself opposite the unmistakable figure of Gen. Grant, to whom he is introduced by the Marshal as "Mr. Plator!"

"Mr. Plator, I am happy to see you," says Gen. Grant, shaking him by the hand, and then turning to greet the next comer. But it often happens that he recognizes an old acquaintance, in which case, especially if it is a comrade, he detains him for a few moments, and generally asks him to call again in the daytime. The General has the wonderful gift of remembering the names of those he meets, and he would be invaluable as a hotel-clerk on this account. Perhaps I should add that at these receptions he wears a dress-suit of black broadcloth, with gloves that are white at the beginning of the hand-shaking, although at the close the right one is nearly black. He shakes and is shaken for two hours, and it is difficult to see how his hand can retain any feeling under the infliction.

Just beyond the President, and a few paces to the rear, stood Col. Fred Grant, in the full flush of young manhood, to present visitors to his mother and his wife. Mrs. Grant, who does not look a year older than she did when she first came here from Illinois during the War, wore a dress of lavender-colored silk, trimmed with Valenciennes lace, and carried a boquet of rare flowers. Mrs. Fred Grant, who is regarded as one of the most lovely women in Washington, wore an elaborately-trimmed satin dress, the color of which, a lady friend told me, was ashes-of-roses, with a set of pearl jewelry. Mrs. Grant's sister, the wife of Marshal Sharpe, stood near her, and wore a lavender-colored dress. After paying their respects to these ladies, the column of strangers moved on, but the privileged few filed out, and stood in the rear of the President and his family, forming what foreigners call

THE COURT CIRCLE.

Prominent was Mrs. Hamilton Fish, a stately old dame of the Knickerbocker persuasion, whose gray hair is dressed in old-fashioned side curls, and who wore a fawn-colored silk dress, with lace trimmings. Then there was Mrs. Secretary Belknap, a perfect type of the stately beauties of Kentucky, wearing a blue silk dress, on the elaborate trimming of which violets in their natural colors were embroidered; Mrs. Secretary Robeson, a matronly-looking person, with a wealth of gray hair, wearing a white silk dress, trimmed with black, and glistening diamonds; Mrs. Hegerman (formerly Mrs. Moulton, the vocalist), who wore a cream-white silk dress, trimmed with embroidery; Mrs. Joshida, the funny little almond-eyed wife of the droll little almond-eyed Japanese Minister, arrayed in a rose-colored silk made after the latest fashion-plate in *Godey's Lady's Book*, with a panier larger than she was; Madame Mantilla, the wife of the Spanish Minister, a lovely woman, dressed in exquisite taste; Mrs. Chapman Colman, in black silk, with plain gold ornaments—but why attempt to describe all of the notable dames and demoiselles, or their elaborate toilettes? Never was there such expensive dressing by the ladies as is now seen, and husbands and fathers fume as they have to pay the bills. Leaving the blue room, with its distinguished occupants,—la creme de la creme, the snobs would say,—we will pass on into

THE GREEN ROOM,

which is papered, upholstered, and finished with green, and is a favorite place for lovers, who slip out from the column as it moves on, and occupy the luxurious chairs and lounges for quiet flirtations. It is noticeable, however, that there is nothing doing in the matrimonial market here this winter, and some of the dowager match-makers who have old lots on hand are getting quite desperate. But millionaires are scarce, and to the young diplomat, clerk, or officer, matrimony is simply impossible, so extravagant are the habits of living and dressing among the rising generation of young women.

THE EAST ROOM,

which is beyond the green room, is a finely-proportioned apartment, 80 feet in length by 40 in width, and 22 in height. It is elaborately frescoed, gilded and upholstered,—rather too much so for good taste,—and will hold from 1,200 to 1,500 people. The full band of the Marine Corps is stationed at receptions in an adjacent corridor, and many promenade around to its music, encircled by a frame of spectators. Those who find acquaintances engage in conversation, and those who know no one gaze at those who go to be seen.

The ever-varying throng, as it sweeps around the room, reminds one of the changing figures of kaleidoscope. There are fashionable ladies who vie with each other in dressing, and between ladies who have graced foreign courts and our own more ambitious belles, there are some rich displays of mantua-making and dry-goods.

THE QUEENS OF THE LOBBY

are there, some all ablaze with brilliant diamonds, others in sombre widow's weeds, and others who evidently eschew fashion and grace. They do not find this a profitable season, thus far, although they all worked hard to secure the Centennial appropriation, probably thinking that if Uncle Sam's purse could be opened for the extraction of a large sum, it would be easier to get out smaller amounts hereafter.

As for the gentlemen, there is no description of masculine wardrobe,—court, diplomatic, military, naval, civil, and almost uncivil, that we cannot see in the East room at a President's reception. There is not probably any other assemblage in the world more diversified in its moral, social, intellectual, and primary qualities. One sees the most perfect simplicity and cheapness of attire—the most courteous manners, and the most marked want of any manners at all.

Yankee Doodle is the tune which the band strikes up just before 10 o'clock, as the signal that guests must retire. The vast company dissolves at once, as did our great armies after the War, and in good order. There is never any boisterous or improper conduct exhibited at one of these receptions, which are so peculiarly American that I have thought it well to describe one at length.

SENATOR CHANDLER'S RECEPTION

on Friday evening was a more select affair than the gatherings at the White House, for no one was present who had not received a special invitation. Guests were received by Mr. and Mrs. Chandler, whose dress of purple velvet, with a lace overskirt, was much admired by the ladies. Their only child, Mrs. Representative Hale, does not mingle in society this winter, but Mr. H. was there, with a bunch of lilies of the valley in his button-hole, as serene as if Shoo-Fly Cox had not attempted to sting him in the House a few hours before. The West was especially well represented at Secretary Chandler's, and a bevy of fresh and bright misses from Chicago attracted general attention. There was a liberally supplied supper-table in the basement rooms, and the whole affair was a decided success.

A GAY AND FESTIVE WEEK

awaits our pleasure-lovers. On Monday evening ex-Gov. Shepherd—"Boss Shepherd" his opponents call him—is to give a ball at his new house, which is a small palace in its way. On Tuesday that genial New York representative of the old school, Gen. Ward, is to give a party. On Wednesday Mrs. Gen. Bailey is to be "at home." On Thursday Sir Edward Thornton will give a house-warming at the spacious British Legation, the invitations to which have been discreetly given, and are in great demand. The same evening Fernando Wood has a "reception," followed by one of his hospitable suppers, And-so-forth.

The day-receptions are of course kept up with ladies' lunch-parties, to which no man is invited, and at which the right of discussion is cherished as the first of woman's rights.

SCRAPS OF CHAT.

Miss Kellogg has been giving good satisfaction here with her English opera company.

Senator Howe's son, Mr. F. H. Howe, is engaged to Miss Ray, one of the Washington belles.

Gen. Butler goes into society escorting one of his nieces, a very pretty girl from Lowell.

Col. Morrison, the Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means, has been joined by Mrs. Morrison.

Aulich Palmer, of the navy, and Lieut. Reid, of the army, are the favorite leaders of the German here this winter.

Columbia Commandery No. 2 is to have a reception and ball on the night of the 22d.

Madame de Hegerman is organizing a charity concert of amateurs, at which Supervising Architect Potter will sing.

Sir Robert Abercrombie and Mr. Hope, a son of Lord Beresford Hope, of England, with other foreign elevated decimals, are enjoying the hospitalities of Washington.

Admiral Dahlgren's widow and her daughter, Madame von Overbeck, give literary entertainments every Saturday evening.

Hops are given once a week at the principal hotels, and the State Associations afford all who desire to dance frequent opportunities.

The domestic felicity of a family in high life has been disturbed by a dashing diplomat, and a divorce is talked of. RACONTEUR.

FIRES.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box No. 42 at 9 o'clock last night, was caused by the discovery of fire in the two-story frame house at No. 467 Michigan avenue. The premises are owned by William Dee and occupied as a boarding-house. Damage insignificant. The wood-work in a room igniting from a gas-jet was the cause of fire.

A defective flue in a frame cottage at No. 469 Elston avenue, owned by a Mr. Streetor and occupied by Michael Fallon as a residence, set fire to the premises at 8:08 last evening, and caused a still-alarm to be sent to Engine Company No. 20. The flames were extinguished without sounding an alarm, and before the loss exceeded $50 in value.

AT NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 2.—A fire to-day on Magazine street, between Constantinople and Mareno streets, destroyed eight buildings. Loss, $10,000. Mostly insured in local companies. James Quinn, a laborer, was instantly killed by a falling wall.

AT ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. THOMAS, Ont., Feb. 2.—A car-wheel foundry, with contents, adjoining the Canada Southern Railway shops, owned by B. F. Russell & Co., of Chicago, was totally destroyed by fire last night.

Last night the boiler used for heating the Union Hotel at Galesburg, Ill., blew up, causing considerable damage to the heating apparatus.

FOREIGN.

Montenegro Continues to Ignore Orders from the Porte.

Rumor that the Independence of That Province Will Be Conceded.

Something More Concerning the Operations of Dynamite Thomson.

A List of His Ventures Previous to the Bremerhaven Affair.

Bismarck to Demand the Surrender of Von Arnim from Italy.

Portugal Abolishes Slavery in Her Provinces.

TURKEY.

THE PRINCE OF MONTENEGRO AND THE PORTE.

RAGUSA, Feb. 2.—Slavonic advices announce that Ali Pacha sent an envoy to Cettinge, requesting the Prince of Montenegro to recall Pekopaulovich, the insurgent commander, and to prevent Montenegrins from joining the insurgents. The Prince received the envoy coldly and declined to interfere.

MONTENEGRO.

LONDON, Feb. 3—5 a. m.—A Berlin dispatch states that the northern powers have again jointly remonstrated with the Prince of Montenegro for countenancing insurrection and for allowing indiscreet addresses threatening war with Turkey to appear in his official journal.

A special dispatch to the *Times* from Berlin says Russia has cautioned the Sultan against going to war with Montenegro.

The Russian telegraphic agency has special advices from Constantinople that the Porte, in order to eradicate the insurrection, is disposed to recognize the independence of Montenegro and cede to it a port on the Adriatic.

GERMANY.

THE BREMERHAVEN EXPLOSION.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A report, presenting the results of the investigation into the Bremerhaven explosion, has been published by the Bremer authorities. According to his own deposition, the name of the perpetrator was William King Thomson. He was born in Brooklyn in 1830. His parents, who emigrated from Hamburg to America, are now living in Virginia. Thomson was taken prisoner when running the blockade during the late War in the United States, but he escaped and fled to the South, where he passed under the name of Thomas. He mentioned A. Midiers Skidmore, of New York, as an accomplice, but made no reference to other accomplices. His wife supposed that his name was Alexander. He had a tattooed arm. There is no evidence that he entered into relations with the underwriters, or plotted against the safety of vessels previous to 1875, nor is there any evidence, except an insurance of 3,000 marks on the barrel which exploded, that he insured any goods to be shipped by the Mosel or Deutschland. Observations made by Thomson point to the conclusion that he intended to hand a small box to the officers of the Mosel, declaring that it contained greenbacks, and that he intended to have the box insured. In July, 1875, Thomson insured goods on the steamer Rhein for $9,000 through the Barings, of London. His wife's evidence shows that previous to his departure in November, 1875, Thomson anxiously waited for a letter from England, which he concealed when it arrived.

CHURCH AND STATE.

BERLIN, Feb. 2.—It is said that negotiations for the compromise between Church and State have come to a complete standstill, and the Ultramontanes are again disposed to show their old bitterness in opposition to the present Government. Reichensperger's pamphlet will urge the Church to insist as a condition, if a compromise is made, upon the deposition of Dr. Falk, the Prussian Minister of Ecclesiastical Affairs and Public Instruction.

DECREE ANNULLED.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A Berlin dispatch reports that the Federal Council to-day resolved to annul the decree of last spring prohibiting the exportation of horses.

VON ARNIM.

It is thought that Bismarck will demand the surrender of Count Von Arnim from Italy under the extradition treaty.

The *Italiensche Nachrichten* states that Bismarck has asked, through the Foreign Office, the opinion of the Italian Council of State with reference to the juridical question raised by the publication of official documents by Arnim.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE RIFLEMEN.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The details of the proposed international rifle contest are not capable of so easy an arrangement as was at first supposed. There was an implied understanding, when the National Association accepted the American challenge, that the team selected would be the only one from Great Britain. The attempt of the Americans to induce teams from Scotland and Ireland to go out will lead to a reopening of the whole question, if not the withdrawal of the Rifle Association from the field altogether. A meeting is to be held to reconsider the matter, and, unless the team is strong enough to satisfy Sir Henry Halford, it can be relied upon that the Association will certainly not send any representative.

PALMERSTON STATUE.

The statue of Lord Palmerston in the Palace Yard, Westminster, was unveiled to-day. There was no ceremony.

MAX MULLER.

The Oxford University authorities have resolved not to accept Max Muller's resignation, but to appoint a deputy, and divide the salary equally between him and Muller, who will be allowed uninterruptedly to prosecute his studies of Indian literature.

THE FISHERY QUESTION.

Sir John Glover has returned from Paris. His proposition to buy the French fishery rights in Newfoundland was declined. He stated that the French authorities show considerable resentment at the discussion of the subject by the English press.

DECLINES TO ROW.

Oxford has decided not to accept the challenge of the American Inter-Collegiate Rowing Association to row in the latter part of July at Saratoga. The invitation is declined on the ground that the date fixed comes too near the Henley annual amateur regatta.

SPAIN.

FAMILIES FLEEING INTO FRANCE.

BAYONNE, Feb. 2.—Many Spanish families are fleeing to France. The Carlists continue to shell San Sebastian.

SANTANDER, Feb. 2.—Gens. Quesada and Loma have united their forces near Bilbao, and are advancing into the interior of Biscay. Santas and the River Nervion have been freed of the Carlists. There is great activity and excitement in Bilbao. The Carlist forces are being massed between Bilbao and Durango, and in front of San Sebastian.

VERA.

A telegram from Irun says the capture of Vera by Blanco's division is imminent.

ARMY NEWS.

MADRID, Feb. 2.—Gen. Rivera has captured a Carlist position near Estella. The Carlists in Biscay are retreating upon Zornoza. Gen. Martinez Campos is at Elizardo.

A DENIAL.

HENDAYE, Feb. 2.—Gen. Tristany denies the reports of his defection from the Carlist cause.

ITALY.

THE COMING CARNIVAL.

NAPLES, Feb. 2.—Great preparations are making here for the carnival, the first since the overthrow of the Bourbons.

VESUVIUS.

Indications of speedy eruption from Mt. Vesuvius are steadily increasing.

PORTUGAL.

EMANCIPATION.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A special from Lisbon announces that the Chamber of Peers has voted the abolition of slavery in St. Thomas and the Gulf of Guinea.

ROME.

HOHENLOHE.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A special from Berlin says Hohenlohe has had a conference with Antonelli, and it is stated that he has requested an audience with the Pope.

AFRICA.

THE ZAMBESI MISSION.

LONDON, Feb. 3—5:30 a. m.—Advices from the Cape of Good Hope report that the Zambesi mission has succeeded in placing a steamer on Lake Nyanza. Seven hundred natives were employed to carry the vessel past the Murchison cataracts.

HUNGARY.

LYING IN STATE.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—A dispatch from Pesth says the people by thousands are flocking to take a last view of the remains of M. Deak. The members of the Hungarian Diet watch the body.

FRANCE.

ELECTION PROTESTS.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—A correspondent intimates that the protests which have been filed against illegal acts in the Senatorial elections are more numerous and important than at first reported.

THE WEATHER.

AN EASTERN GALE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 12.—Some hours before daylight this morning a severe gale from the northwest began, and continued with great violence for several hours, and has been strong throughout the day. At 1 o'clock it still had sufficient force to strip off tin roofs. To-night it is comparatively quiet again. About 100 buildings in this city have been unroofed. The only Government building injured was the Coast-Survey. Its tin roof and rafters were carried off. The spire of Dr. Newman's church was thrown some distance out of perpendicular, and the danger of its falling is so great that the streets about the church have been closed to travel for a considerable time to-day. All wires out of the city were down, and this evening press reports have been limited by the telegraph managers on account of continued interruptions. Passengers arriving from Central Pennsylvania represent the wind so strong at times as to sway the cars on the track.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—A heavy gale prevails here to-day, and telegraphic communication north and south is broken in many places. In this city, signs, hats, and veils fly freely through the air. Dispatches from outside report the carrying away of roofs and steeples.

In Washington, the fiercest of the blasts awakened many persons, who sought security in the lower rooms of their dwellings. The tower of the Methodist Church is several feet out of perpendicular, and great crowds are in the neighboring streets, awaiting its fall.

In Philadelphia much damage was done at the Centennial grounds. The tower of Agricultural Hall and the New York State Building were considerably injured. A three-story frame structure at Forty-first street and Elm avenue, and a one-story brick building at Forty-third and Lancaster streets, were blown down. The tin roof of the Transcontinental Hotel, near the Centennial grounds, was partly carried away, as was the roof of the Farmers' Market in Camden. The roofs of six houses on Sixth street were blown a distance of 70 feet.

Communication from points south of Philadelphia is very fitful, but line-men have been sent out to re-establish connections everywhere by evening.

Along the coast, from Maine to Florida, the danger signal is flying.

The heaviest storm of this winter is raging in the neighborhood of Rutland, Vt. The snow is drifting and badly delaying trains. Whitehall and Saratoga, N. Y., report the storm as fearful, and the telegraph wires are working badly.

A Montreal dispatch says that a foot of snow has fallen since last night.

In Providence, R. I., the gale is very heavy. This afternoon one of the spires on the tower of Grace Church was blown down.

In Woonsocket, a new brick French-Catholic Church, nearly finished, was blown down level with the basement wall.

In New York, there is no abatement of the gale, which has swept from the bay and rivers every description of sailing-craft. At the office of the United States Signal Service in this city, the rate of wind this morning was reported at 66 miles an hour.

In Brooklyn, a row of private residences was unroofed.

The cable reports that steamers arriving from America experienced very heavy weather from the 21st to the 28th of January. The steamers Gelloit, Alexandria, and the City of New York, of the Inman Line, felt it severely. The last two had their boats and skylights stove in.

Dispatches from the interior of this State, the East and South, Halifax, and St. John state that the storm has been the severest of the season. Many buildings were blown down, a large number unroofed, and steeples and chimneys demolished. The damage at Baltimore is estimated at $40,000; at Albany, $30,000. Great damage is reported to shipping all along the coast.

IN THE WEST.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 2.—Humphreys' little wharf-boat sunk last night. She will be saved.

The storm yesterday caused great destruction in the low lands below. Ten farms were swept nearly bare 5 miles above Mount Vernon. The fate of the occupants is unknown. One family was rescued from second-story windows by the steamer Florence Lee.

OFFICIAL REPORTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 3—1 a. m.—For the South Atlantic States, Middle States, and Lower Lakes, falling barometer, northeast to southeast winds, slowly rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, and, in the last district, possibly snow.

For the Upper Lakes, Upper Mississippi, and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, south to east winds, slightly warmer and generally cloudy weather, and occasional snow, followed by rising barometer, decidedly cold, clear weather, northwesterly winds, diminishing in force, and followed by easterly winds and falling barometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Rain	Wind.	We'th'r.
6:53 a. m.	30.39	—1	68	.....	W., fresh.....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.43	6	52	.....	S. W., fresh..	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.37	10	58	.....	S. W., fresh..	Cloudy.
3:53 p. m.	30.34	10	58	.....	S., fresh.....	Cloudy.
9:00 p. m.	30.24	15	30	.....	S. E., fresh..	Cl'r'ng.
10:18 p. m.	30.24	15	30	.....	S., fresh.....	Cloudy.

Maximum thermometer, 15. Minimum, —3.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, Feb. 2—Midnight.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cheyenne..	29.79	18	W., brisk...	.....	Clear.
Bismarck..	30.11	—6	N. W., gentle	.....	Cloudy.
Breck'r'ge..	30.14	—4	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Davenport.	30.18	15	S. E., fresh.	.....	Cloudy.
Denver.. .	29.86	29	S. E., brisk.	.01	Lt. snow.
Duluth	30.16	1	S., gentle...	.....	Lt. snow.
Escanaba ..	30.16	4	W., gentle..	.....	Clear.
Ft. Garry..	30.21	—24	Calm.	.....	Clear.
Ft. Gibson.	29.98	27	S. E., fresh.	.....	Clear.
Keokuk....	30.10	18	S. E., fresh.	.....	Fair.
La Crosse..	30.12	14	S., fresh....	.....	Cloudy.
Leavenw'th	29.98	30	S., fresh....	.....	Clear.
Marquette .	30.16	5	S., gentle...	.....	Clear.
Omaha.....	29.96	25	S. E., gentle	.....	Clear.
Pembina...	30.17	—16	S. E., gentle	.....	Clear.

WASHINGTON TERRITORY.

Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

WHISKAH RIVER, Jan. 8.—Chehalis County, for farming and dairy purposes, cannot be beaten in any part of the West. We are situated about the centre of it, on what is known as the Whiskah Creek, which creek is from 5 to 6 fathoms deep, and about 100 yards in width. It is affected by the tide for about 18 miles up. About 30 miles above tide-water it comes down from the mountains forming a water-power capable of running immense machinery. About 50 miles below the falls it empties into the Chehalis River. The Chehalis at this point empties into Grey's Harbor, which the Government Report of Mineral Resources for 1868 says is equal to Boston Harbor. Grey's Harbor has an area of about 120 miles, and is, at the entrance, only three-fourths of a mile wide, the water here having a depth of from 5 to 10 fathoms along its banks and those of the Chehalis River.

Gold is found, but, it is said, not in paypay quantities. Specimens of surface-coal are found throughout this part of the county. Iron and copper ores are also found; but whether in paying quantities, or not, I am unable to say.

But the chief quality of this part of Chehalis County is its rich grazing lands (of which there are still miles open for homestead, or pre-emption at $1.25 per acre). On these lands, cattle feed the year round, and are kept in excellent condition. We have fifty-two head of cattle, which look splendid and fat; and, although it is now approaching the middle of January, we have not fed one ounce of anything, or housed them a single night.

The climate here, were it not for the continued rains, would be simply perfect. In summer the weather is warm, but seldom sultry; and, after the hottest days, we can sleep with comfort under a blanket. The winter, although rainy, is seldom cold. I have not yet seen frost sufficient to form ice; and all my flowers, though not in blossom, look green and beautiful in the open garden. I culled pansies a few days before Christmas.

My object in writing this is to impart information to those of your numerous subscribers who may be desirous of migrating to this part of the world. Any information that such may desire will be cheerfully furnished by, yours very respectfully, J. B. STEWART,

Montesano, Chehalis County, Wash. Ter.

STATE AFFAIRS.

WISCONSIN.

SENATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 2.—In response to a resolution of inquiry, communications were presented to the Senate to-day from Secretary of State Doyle and State Treasurer Kuhn in regard to fees received during their two years' term of office, and retained for their personal use in accordance with existing laws and precedent. The Secretary reported $11,792. The Treasurer reported $3,733 fees, and $24,334 interest on deposits.

The law will probably pass fixing salaries at a definite sum, and providing that all extra fees shall be paid into the State Treasury.

Several memorials were presented in the Assembly to-day from residents on the line of the West Wisconsin Railway for the legalization of its change of line from Warren's Mills to Camp Douglas instead of Tomah, for which a bill was introduced to-day.

Many remonstrances against the change of the Potter law were presented. Those in the Legislature desirous to conserve the principles of that law are still all at sea. Two more caucuses of the Granger and farmer element have been held this week, but the attendance has not been large, and no conclusions have been arrived at. In the caucus last evening, it is said, the majority were in favor of amending the Potter law substantially as proposed in Mr. Vance's bill.

In the Senate to-day a resolution was introduced to amend the Constitution so as to have only biennial sessions of the Legislature, which subject is the special order in the Assembly to-morrow.

The resolution cutting off new business has been amended so as to except bills reported from Committees and the revenue bills.

In the Senate bills were introduced to provide for deficiencies in the University Fund income by a tax of one-tenth of a mill in lieu of all other appropriations; to provide for the increase of the State school money by a tax of 2 mills on the dollar.

A memorial to Congress for investigation into the right of G. W. Cate to hold a seat in the House was ordered to a third reading after amendment and further debate.

ASSEMBLY.

The resolution of thanks for the prosecution of the whisky frauds, after one or two propositions for amendment, including one excepting Grant and requesting him to discharge Babcock, was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations.

Bills passed to appropriate $70,500 to the State Hospital for the Insane, and $31,000 to the Industrial School for Boys.

In the Assembly twenty-two petitions on various subjects were presented, and a score of bills introduced. Among the latter were bills for a division of the Counties of Chippewa and Lincoln, and the creation of the County of Ludington; to give powers of arrest of persons gambling on railroad cars to others than regular officers; to extend the time for filing claims for State aid to soldiers and their families to December, 1877.

OHIO.

BILLS PASSED.

COLUMBUS, O., Feb. 2.—In the Senate to-day Senate bills were passed to forbid hunting upon inclosed lands without permission of the owner; to limit the time for commencing action to revive judgments to twenty-one years.

In the House bills were introduced to authorize Courts of Common Pleas to sentence prisoners to work-houses for the first offense, when the terms of service do not exceed three years, and to amend the County Salary law so as to increase the Pay-Auditors, Clerks, Sheriffs, Probate Judge, and Recorders.

KENTUCKY.

PENITENTIARY INVESTIGATION.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 2.—Mr. Hallam called the attention of the House to-day to a charge published in a Cincinnati newspaper that female convicts in the Kentucky Penitentiary had been punished by whipping and exposure of their persons, and moved the appointment of a committee to investigate, but withdrew his motion on the statement of Mr. Bidwell that the Committee on Penitentiary had already inquired into the matter. There is no foundation for such a report.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE SECOND VON BULOW CONCERT.

The second of the series of Von Bulow concerts was given last evening at McCormick's Hall to a larger audience than greeted the pianist upon his first appearance, showing that at last people are beginning to realize that one of the greatest pianists of the world is here. As there are but two concerts left, however, it is evident that there will be many who will realize it only when it is too late, and ever afterward regret an opportunity unimproved. The opening number of the programme was Beethoven's best known sonata, the C sharp minor, op. 27, No. 2, which is now almost universally known by its misnomer of "Moonlight." We say misnomer, for the moonlight has about as much connection with it as gaslight has. There is a very general notion that Beethoven gave it this name, whereas the autograph of the sonata is simply "Sonata quasi una Fantasia per il Clavicembalo o Peano forte composta e dedicata alla Damigella Contessa Giulietta Guicciardi da Luigi von Beethoven." That settles the question so far as Beethoven's connection with the epithet. There are two explanations of the manner in which the term came to be applied to it; first, that the Viennese were accustomed to jocularly call it the "Moonshine Sonata," with reference to Beethoven's enthusiastic passion for the Countess to whom it is dedicated; and, second, from a remark of Relstaab's, who, on hearing the work many years after it was composed, said: "The Adagio reminds me of some ship or barque sailing along the wild shores of the Lake of the Seven Cantons, in Switzerland, by moonlight." There have been numerous rhapsodists of the Polko style who have woven all sorts of sentimental stuff about this sonata, in which moonlight has always figured as the motif, especially of the Adagio. There is a doubtful remark attributed to Beethoven by Haltz, a member of a quartette club in which the composer used sometimes to play, that he composed it in memory of a dead friend. There is no doubt that the composition was inspired by his passion for the Countess, who was unmistakably a dead friend to him, since when he wrote it she had rejected him and was espoused to Count Gallenberg. Whatever may be the theories as to its popular name, there will be but one opinion as to Von Bulow's performance of it. It was an admirable tone-picture, full of sentiment and feeling. He gave the allegretto much slower than other pianists have done, slower even than the conventional acceptance of the term "allegretto," and this is true also of his rendering of the Adagio. It would require some boldness for ordinary pianists to do this, but it seemed to us that Von Bulow had a specific object in view, and that he accomplished it. He avoided the sharp contrast which usually exists between the slow, mournful Adagio and the other two movements, and produced all three movements with the same character of sentiment and the same general color that marks the opening movement and gives the key to the Beethoven idea. There was not so much of effect as in Rubinstein's playing of it. Indeed, as we remember Rubinstein, it seems to us that he sought to make an effect with it as he did in the "Turkish March" and the "Erl King." Von Bulow does nothing for effect. He plays for the meaning of the composition, and in this sonata it seems to us that he obtained it and set it before his listeners more clearly than any other pianist has done. There was a certain fitness in placing Wagner next to Beethoven, although nearly a half century lies between the first and second numbers. With all Wagner's aggressiveness towards other musicians, he never hesitated in yielding allegiance to Beethoven, and has written the most profound and searching analysis of his music that can be found in musical literature, in which he says: "In Beethoven's music the world explains itself as definitely to every consciousness as the most profound philosophy could explain it to a thinker well versed in its most abstract conceptions." Beethoven, according to Wagner, found the true form of musical expression in the last movement of the choral symphony, and that his system is based upon that symphony,—however difficult it may be to trace the relations between the symphony and the system. The numbers selected were that very skillful piece of tone-picturing, the Spinning Song from the "Flying Dutchman," which is as graphic in its way as the "Ritt der Walkueren" and the sonorous march from "Tannhauser," as transcribed by Liszt, which so many smaller pianists have thumped, pounded, and thundered upon their suffering instruments. The former was a beautiful specimen of his evenness of techniqueness of touch, and the latter he worked up to a superb climax of power, and yet without seeming to exert a special power. Von Bulow is not a piano-pounder, and some of his most powerful effects are made with so much simplicity and such apparent ease of exertion, that they lose full credit for their real power.

The first number of the second part was quadruple, including a Chaconne by Handel, a Sarabande and Passepied by J. S. Bach, a Gavotte from Gluck's ballet of "Don Juan," and a Minuet and Gigue by Mozart, thus giving us six different modifications of the old dance rhythms, which were performed with the same genuine gracefulness of classic simplicity that marks their composition. These were followed by three numbers from Franz Schubert, the melodious creator of the German Lied. They were the "Impromptu," op. 90, No. 2; the "Ave Maria," as transcribed for piano by Liszt, in which the theme was pronounced with wonderful clearness and beauty in the midst of its embroidery of runs and trills with which Liszt has ornamented it; and a "Valse Caprice," which was a revelation of grace and elegance. The latter was played with so much brilliancy and showed so much versatility after the performance of the stately four-dance rhythms that he received a most enthusiastic encore, to which he replies with Mendelssohn's "Spring Song," which was given in an exquisite cantabile style. The instrumental features of the programme closed with three numbers from Liszt, "The Lake," "At the Brook," and the twelfth of the Hungarian Rhapsodies, the one dedicated to Joachim, every phrase of which, from the ponderous opening chords in the bass to the finale, was produced with masterly finish. This number, abounding in startling transitions and modulations, and full of the weirdest possible rhythms, displayed the brilliancy of his technique more clearly than anything he had played before. It was a triumph of skill so marked as to occasion a regret that we cannot hear the whole fifteen rhapsodies interpreted by the same master hand.

The numbers assigned to Miss Cronyn were unusually interesting, including the familiar "Voi Che Sapete," from "The Marriage of Figaro;" a somewhat florid, but very tuneful, "Ave Maria" by Gordigiani; and two numbers by Beethoven—the "La Partenza," set to text, from "Metastasio," and "L'Amante impaziente," an arietta buffa from a cyclus of four arias and a duet, included in opus 82. She sang them with the same freshness of voice and excellent method that characterized her singing on the first evening, and secured an encore for the last-named aria, to which she replied with the aria "Mia Piccirella," from Gomez's "Salvator Rosa." Miss Cronyn was accompanied in all of her numbers by Von Bulow,—an example which we commend to some of our local young ladies and gentlemen who are too breezy to play accompaniments. The third concert will be given Friday evening, and the programme will be found in our advertising columns. As the programme for the Saturday matinee has been entirely changed from the original announcement, we append it. It will be as follows:

PART I.

1. Sonate Pathetique, op. 13, in C minor...Beethoven
2. { a Andante con Variazioni, op. 34... / b Trois Bagatelles, from op. 116, 126 } ...Beethoven
3. Sacred Song, "Penitence," op. 48..........Beethoven

Miss Lizzie Cronyn.

4. "Les Adieux, l'Absence et le Retour," Sonate Caracteristique, op. 81..........Beethoven

PART II.

5. { a Prelude and Fugue, from op. 36, dedicated to Hans Von Bulow... / b Barcole, No. 4 in G major........ / c Grande Valse in A flat........... } ...Rubinstein
6. { a La Separazione................ / b L'Invito (Bolero)............... } ...Rossini

Miss Lizzie Cronyn.

7. { a Nocturne, op. 9, No. 3.......... / b Impromptu, op. 36.............. / c Polonaise brillante, op. 53...... } ...Chopin
8. { Spanish Rhapsody on the Themes, "Les Folies d'Espagne" (17th Century), and "La Jota Arragonese" (19th Century)... } ...Liszt

M'VICKER'S THEATRE.

Mr. Ben De Bar's *Micawber* is not a perfectly-rounded personation like his *Falstaff*. It has excesses and deficiencies. The burlesque is at times carried beyond proper bounds, and the substantial goodness of *Micawber* is not always manifested as it might be. But the *Micawber* of Mr. De Bar is still a sufficiently faithful portrait for recognition and the revival of pleasant recollection. He mixes a punch and sings a song with the grace of our old acquaintance; he pursues and catches *Heep* with a proper sense of his own importance and the magnitude of the task; his heroic spirit does not desert him when he confronts *Heep* face to face; and, in the last scene of all, he prepares for his journey to Australia with perfect confidence in "the resources of the country," and his ability to develop them. The world—and especially the New World—is full of *Micawbers*. America has swarms of them. The streets of Chicago see them every day. It would be rather surprising, therefore, if Mr. De Bar as *Micawber* should not touch a responsive chord somewhere in the heart of his audience. We were glad to see him do so last night, and to know that his admirable acting was appreciated by those present as it deserved to be.

As was generally anticipated, the supporting parts were much better taken in this play than in "Henry IV." Had it not been for Mr. Edwin Browne, who was cast for *David Copperfield*, it might have been said that the play was well rendered. He was the fly in the ointment, the ounce of sour in a pound of sweet, the one thing not needful. He dressed *David* as a poor relation, and played him up to his dressing. The worst of it was that the inevitable *David* was on the stage almost during the entire play. Mr. Seymour's *Uriah Heep* was the star-part in the piece. Ben De Bar himself was not more conspicuously good. It is so usual a thing to see *Uriah Heep* well played by Mr. Seymour that he is in danger sometimes of not getting the credit he deserves. Let us mark his performance last night as especially pleasing. The *Little Em'ly* of Mrs. Murdoch, the *Martha* of Miss Carroll, the *Betsy Trotwood* of Mrs. Stoneall, the *Daniel Pegotty* of Mr. Gossin, and the *Ham* of Mr. Johnson were acceptably rendered. Mr. Sidney Young, too, as *Mr. Wickfield*, dressed and acted his little part nicely. The play was well mounted,—a church-yard scene in particular being beautifully put on the stage. To-night and at the matinee of Saturday "Micawber" will be repeated.

A Ballet Girl Burnt at the Stake.

London Telegraph, Jan. 15.

An inquest has been held at Sheffield on the body of the poor ballet girl, Alma Oldale, who met her death under the wretchedest circumstances, through a fire which occurred during the performance of a pantomime at the Sheffield Theatre on the 28th of December last. The unfortunate deceased was only 18 years of age, and was engaged to enact the part of an "extra" or "flying lady" in the transformation scene of the pantomime. She was suspended from the "flies," standing on a piece of iron, and strapped to an iron rod at her back. The gauze curtains at the wing, from some unknown cause, caught fire, and were blown by a current of cold air toward the deceased; her muslin skirts—she had on beside only a single garment—were at once enveloped in flames, and it was stated at the inquest that two minutes elapsed before she could be lowered to the stage. Being strapped to the iron rod, she was, of course, utterly powerless, and between such a fate and being burnt alive at the stake we are unable to discern any material difference. Alma Oldale appears to have undergone the process of roasting with remarkable courage, but her nervous system was entirely shattered by the shock she had sustained, and, after lingering a few days, the poor creature died.

Railways in China.

A company has been formed in London, Eng., for the purpose of constructing railways in China, where at the present time there are none. The first experiment will consist of a line 9½ miles long, between Shanghai and Woosung. Contracts for its construction have been made and part of the material is on the ground. The gauge will be 2 feet 6 inches. It is confidently expected that the experiment will prove a success, as the novelty of rapid transit alone will draw a large amount of passenger traffic. The line projected will probably be in running order by July next.

THE ABSTRACT-BOOKS.

A Little More Information Concerning That Advertising.

But Who Will Finally Bear the Expense?

The article in THE TRIBUNE yesterday morning making some inquiry in reference to the recent extensive advertising of the county abstract books, attracted the attention of the members of the County Board, and also created a stir in abstract circles, outside of the Recorder's office as well as inside. The Commissioners who had a few days ago authorized the employment of two additional clerks for abstract writing, when finding that they were now called upon to appropriate $1,000 that these clerks might have something to do, were inclined to revoke their former action as well as to veto any further appropriations for the abstract books. Commissioners Mulloy and Carroll, of the Committee on Public Records, when approached with the query:

"WHO IS TO PAY

for advertising the abstract books?" replied that the question was between the county and the Recorder, and if the Recorder had ordered the work he would have to pay for it; at least, the county would not. They both said the advertising had been done without their authority, without the authority of the Board, and that they thought the books had been pretty thoroughly advertised about the time of their purchase. Other Commissioners spoke to the same effect, and expressed a great deal of surprise that the books had been advertised, all mingled with an anxiety not infrequently expressed about who was going to pay the bills.

WHAT THE RECORDER SAYS.

From the following letter it appears that the Recorder also noticed the article in THE TRIBUNE touching the advertising of the abstract books in his keeping, but he fails to throw any light on the question of who paid for the advertising:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—I have not, as you imply in THE TRIBUNE of this morning, done any advertising of the abstract business connected with the Recorder's office, without first receiving competent authority. The advertising done in the *Times* was forced upon me, other abstract firms being about to advertise the same day, but I took proper advice and obtained proper authority before yielding. I have since become convinced that the abstract business ought to be fully advertised in other papers, because it is a regular commercial undertaking to be conducted in competition with private firms in the same business, and depending upon public patronage for its support and success, consequently I applied for the authority in proper form. What is there wrong or even irregular in this?

As for the two abstract-makers, owing to the natural increase of business in that department, I was compelled to ask additional help. They are indispensable to the office, as indispensable as a city editor or foreman of the press-room is to a great daily newspaper. It is impossible to go on without them. It is a peculiar kind of skilled labor difficult to obtain, but imperatively necessary. I am, very respectfully,

JAMES STEWART, Recorder.

"What is there wrong or irregular in this?" "for I took proper advice and authority before yielding." To what? "To the 'force' of an advertising agent, whose argument was, 'other abstract firms were going to advertise the same day,'" But let

AN OLD ABSTRACT MAN

speak on the subject, who opportunely turns up to answer the question. The writer's name will be readily recognized and must be familiar to all. He has this to say:

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—There appears in the local columns of your issue of to-day an article headed "The County Abstracts, Who Pays for that Advertising?" Permit me to say a few words upon the subject-matter of this article.

As the Abstract Department in the Recorder's office is not to be looked upon as a source of pecuniary profit to enrich the county, in the manner in which a private business is looked upon by its proprietors, but simply as a necessary convenience to property-owners, and, so far as that is concerned, is only intended to produce enough revenue to slowly pay the original cost of the books purchased, and principally the running expenses of the proper continuation of the books and some other necessary work, it must be apparent that there is not that necessity of extravagant advertising resorted to nowadays by private enterprises. Besides this, it will be remembered that these books and their uses, while their purchase was pending, received the most liberal amount of free advertising from lawyers, real-estate men, editors, and even from the courts, through the newspapers. It is not customary for public officers to "advertise" the regular conveniences of their offices. Why should it be done in this case? Reliable abstracts and information furnished by that department will be the best advertisements of its usefulness.

In the same article you call attention to the fact that the Recorder has asked for permission of the County Board "to employ additional clerks to be used as abstract writers." It will be well enough in this regard for the Commissioners to "go slow" in allowing the employment of what may be an unnecessarily large force of clerks for anticipated work, or to do work which, for the present at least, may remain undone.

This Abstract Department ought to be managed, of course (the same as all other departments), as economically as possible. From an examination of the Order Book in the office, although it makes a most excellent showing so far, it is, to say the least, very doubtful whether an increase of the number of clerks is required at present. OTTO PELTZER.

Who is to pay for the advertising still remains a little obscure.

THE FACTS ARE,

however, that the Recorder has already paid for it in the case where he was "forced" to advertise, and where he "took proper advice before yielding." If reports be true he paid this particular bill with his personal check for $270, and since it appears that his authority for ordering the work must have been questionable, if not "irregular," it looks bad after being caught as he has for him to endeavor to shirk the responsibility by asking the county for the appropriation of $1,000 to pay for advertising that which Mr. Peltzer thinks—and he ought to know—had been given sufficient publicity to already! The question of who paid for the advertising, however, is no longer asked. "How will the Recorder get his money back?" is the next question.

MICHIGAN.

Educational Statistics—The State Prison—Civilization of Indians—The New Capitol.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Jan. 31.—The report of the Superintendent of Public Instruction for the school-year 1875 shows: Number of children attending school, 343,524,—an increase of 16,018 over the last report; number of buildings, 5,769,—being 67 more; teachers, 12,463,—187 more; the average wages per month show a decrease for male teachers of $1.16, and an increase for female of $1.24; amount paid for teachers' wages, $1,950,078. Balance on hand, $675,199; two-mill tax, $508,094; Primary School fund, $217,774; tuition of non-resident scholars, $37,443; district taxes, $2,340,058; raised from other sources, $393,745; total, $4,163,422,—being $55,838 more than for the previous year. Balance Sept. 6, 1875, $656,768. Bonded debt of the districts, $1,723,456.

The Inspectors of the Michigan State Prison report the average number of convicts during the fiscal year at 739, closing with 783; 391 were received and 281 discharged; of those received, 2 were sentenced to solitary confinement, and 6 were convicted of murder in the second degree. "Good-time" is partially practiced in the institution. Expenditures, $93,611; indebtedness, $12,273; inventory, $36,457; net earnings, $10,209. The Chaplain calls special attention to the alarming increase of crime, which, he says, is due to "personal indulgence and social intercourse."

Indian Agent Betts, in his report to the Commissioners, says: "In the Indians of Michigan may be unquestionably seen the triumph of our Christian civilization over Paganism. They stand out in the strong light of striking contrast with the aborigines. They wear the dress of citizens. Many speak, and more understand, the English language. Large numbers have adopted our industries. Camp and tent have been superseded by the shanty and house. Domestic instead of nomadic life is their rule. The mummeries of idolatry have given place to the prayers and praises addressed to the true and living God. Polygamy is practically abandoned, monogamy accepted, and the rights and rites of marriage and home regarded and respected. Compare the Indian of Michigan fifty years ago with the same to-day, making due allowance for the degeneracy of hereditary descent; the debasing influence of the barbarism of civilization, which, in its vilest forms, not unfrequently exhibits to the Indians by the whites; then the feeble and fitful means employed to enlighten and save them; together with the universal aptness of human nature to evil; take all these into account, and I am sure a generous and impartial judgment will affirm that the civilization of the Indian is an accomplished reality. A vigorous and persistent effort has been made to encourage the Indian to agriculture. There are six Government schools and two missions, sustained by Catholics and Methodists."

At the recent meeting of the State Building Commissioners, the Secretary reported that the sum of $652,473 had been allowed the Capitol contractors to Jan. 1, 1876. The original contract price, $1,144,057 (which ex-Gov. Baldwin said should never be exceeded), has been increased by the following changes: Stone cornice and balustrade, $65,000; change in roof, $6,297; steps, $15,097; interior finish, $7,794; heating and ventilation, $1,747. Samuel Gardiner, United States Electrician, submitted a proposal for supplying for the new Capitol electric wires for lighting gas, and communicating between the different departments. Should the weather be favorable, the mason-work will be resumed about the 1st of April.

CATHOLICS AND POLITICS.

Letter of Archbishop Lynch, of Canada, on Clerical Non-Interference at Elections.

Following is the letter of Archbishop Lynch, of Canada, to the Premier of the Dominion:

ARCHBISHOPRIC OF TORONTO, TORONTO, Jan. 26, 1876.—*The Hon. A. Mackenzie, Premier of the Dominion of Canada*—HON. AND DEAR SIR: I think this an opportune time to inform you and your Government that priests in our Archdiocese are strictly forbidden to make the altar or pulpit of their churches the tribune of political harangues for or against any party or candidate for election, or to threaten any spiritual disability for voting with either party. Priests may, of course, instruct their people on the conscientious obligation of voting for the candidate whom they judge will best promote the interests of the country; of taking no bribes, and of conducting themselves at the elections in a loyal and peaceful manner; but they are not to say to the people from the altar that they are to vote for this candidate and reject the other. It would be very imprudent in a priest whose congregation is composed of Liberals and Conservatives to become a warm partisan of either political party. It would neutralize his influence for good in too many instances, and a priest requires all he possesses to forward the interests of his whole congregation.

It is true that a priest in his ordination does not renounce his rights of citizenship, nor does he receive authority to impose on his congregation his own particular views of politics. The Catholic Church asks no especial favor from any party. Her existence is independent of both. She asks only that her people be put under no unjust restraint or ban. It is true that the old legislation of England made the Catholic religion a bar to political and almost social existence; and though wiser counsels now prevail in courts and Parliaments, yet some of the Protestant populace, and an occasional statesman in his individual capacity, so long educated in the traditions of the past, retain a deep-rooted prejudice and suspicion, not easily conquered, that the Catholic religion should yet be a bar to preferment, and that the Catholic Church is inimical to free institutions and unfavorable to State rights. This is still the reproduction of the old Pagan cry, "The Christians to the beasts!" or the old Jewish accusation, "We have found this man perverting our nation and forbidding to give tribute to Cæsar." The Catholic Church asks only liberty to do good and to be untrammeled by unjust laws in the exercise of her divine rights. I might here remark that when, in a free country, religious and sacred rights are brought into the arena of politics, then the Catholics have to follow them to the polls and contend there for their right, as in the case of education. We believe that parents have a perfect right to educate their children as they please. "Train up a child in the way he should go, and when he becomes old he will not depart from it." Hence, when the Catholics of Lower Canada conceded the rights of separate education to the Protestant minority of Lower Canada the Catholic minority of Upper Canada claimed the same right, but had to contend for this right at the elections, and thus religious questions are dragged out of their sphere. The Catholic does not permit his religion to hinder the progress of the country or the peaceful exercise of a different religion to his neighbors. When his religious principles are safe the Catholic, under the impression that party government is a lesser evil, gives his support to that which he thinks will perform its duties for the greater good of the country and the happiness of the people. I am, honorable sir, your very obedient servant,

JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH, Archbishop of Toronto.

ANOTHER CLERICAL SCANDAL.

The Rev. Frederick Bell, of Brooklyn, Accused of Making Improper Proposals to the Wife of a Member of His Congregation

New York Sun, Feb. 1

At a meeting of the church officials or Circuit Committee of the Primitive Methodist Church, in Park avenue, Brooklyn, last night, of which the Rev. Fred Bell, the singing preacher, ex-prize fighter, and ex-negro minstrel, is pastor, the ferment of trouble which has for some time existed in this church culminated in accusations against the pastor, which were presented him in the following shape:

BROOKLYN, Jan. 31, 1876.—*Brother Bell*—DEAR SIR: You are charged by Brother William J. Morris of visiting his house, 40 Vanderbilt avenue, in this city, on the 21st and 29th of April, 1875, and "making improper proposals and indecent language to my wife, Mary L. Morris—language unbecoming a pastor of any Christian church." CHAS. SPURR,

GEO. B. COLYER, Secretary. President.

Mr. Spurr is President of the Circuit Committee, and presided over the meeting.

Additional charges were presented in the same shape, the text of them being as follows:

You are charged by Brother Howard and Daisley of violating your pledge given to this church by making a division and sowing discord, and making trouble in this circuit; and they further charge you with making a false statement to a reporter of the *Daily Argus*.

The first charge had been made anonymously in the parish for some time, and Mr. Bell says that his name was connected with about twenty women, but he was so much engaged in helping Moody and Sankey and in holding a large meeting in the Academy of Music to help raise a fund to build a large church that he could not stop to attend to them.

When the charges were presented last night a ludicrous discussion followed. The meeting warmed to a pitch of excitement, and the pastor was suspended for ten days, and Friday evening, Feb. 11, was fixed as the time for his trial. Mr. Bell reminded his officials that he had already resigned, his resignation to take effect on the 1st of March, and suggested that it was not in their power thus to harass him; but they thought differently, and he asked them then to judge him innocent until he was proved guilty. He said that he should preach in the Academy on Sunday, under his own auspices, in spite of his suspension.

Mr. Bell said to a reporter that his answer would be a general denial. He knew that the charges were not true, and he could not tell on what they were based. He understood that Mrs. Morris gave her consent to the charges. He feels sure of his vindication, and will not enter upon his evangelical labors until his reputation is cleared. Mr. Morris, his accuser, is a mechanic.

MICHIGAN STATE TREASURY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., Feb. 2.—The following is the balance of the State Treasury for the month of January, 1876:

Balance Dec. 31, 1875	$ 952,076.18
Receipts for the month	113,058.99
Total	$1,065,135.17
Disbursements	154,710.92
Balance Jan. 31, 1876	$ 910,424.25

State Temperance Convention.

The Temperance Reform Clubs of the State of Illinois will hold a State Delegate Temperance Reform Club Convention in the City of Sterling, Ill., commencing on Wednesday, Feb. 23, at 10 o'clock a. m., and continuing three days.

This organization is non-political and non-sectarian. We believe the best method to decrease drunkenness is to stop the drinking usages of society, and *practice love, charity, and good will toward all men*. We confidently believe the world's Redeemer will add His blessing, and perfect His truth in our hearts, if, indeed, we will "Do unto all men as we would they should do unto us."

Delegates representing the Reform Clubs of the State will be entertained free of cost by the citizens of Sterling. We earnestly hope and trust all the Reform Clubs in the State will be represented. Every Club is entitled to three delegates. All Clubs that expect to send delegates are requested to report to J. H. Hoofstitler, President of Sterling Temperance Reform Club, on or before Feb. 15, 1876, that proper arrangements may be made for their entertainment. No guarantee for entertainment can be made for those who do not report.

All organizations and friends of Temperance are cordially invited to be present.

Francis Murphy, Freeport, Ill, J. H. Hoofstitler, President Temperance Reform Club, Sterling; Manson Robbins, Temperance Reform Club, Sterling; W. T. Giles, President Temperance Reform Club, Freeport; Fred Farris, President Temperance Reform Club, Galesburg; John Collier, President Temperance Reform Club, Chicago; L. F. Warner, President Temperance Reform Club, Rockford; Col. P. W. Rowell, Secretary Temperance Reform Club, Rockford; George Snyder, President Temperance Reform Club, Monmouth; W. F. Felker, President Temperance Reform Club, Lyndon; Dr. McClaran, President Temperance Reform Club, Alexandria; George Mills, President Temperance Reform Club, Coleta.

State papers please copy.

Winter in Russia.

A letter from St. Petersburg, dated the 29th of December, in the Paris *Debats*, says: "The excessive and almost exceptional rigor of this winter seems to have thrown a veil of sadness over the Capital, and iced the political life as well as the mundane pleasures of the season. The thermometer marks 32 deg. centigrade below freezing point (15 5-10 deg. Fahrenheit below zero); the lamps give only a vague and insufficient light; the wheels of the vehicles rolling on the snow produce a horrible crunching unknown to inhabitants of more temperate zones; the faces of the unlucky cab-drivers and workmen who are obliged to face that polar air present nothing more than a blue surface surrounded with icicles. Foot passengers go at a full run, covering the face with thick fur. Conversation turns solely on the state of the atmosphere. The head becomes heavy, and at last languor overcomes everyone in spite of the artificial heat of the stove."

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

R. R. R.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this Advertisement need any one suffer with pain.

Radway's Ready Relief

IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure rich blood; increase of flesh and weight; clear skin and beautiful complexion secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most astonishing cures. So quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

[illegible]

Not only does the Sarsaparillian Resolvent excel all known remedial agents in the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, Constitutional, and Skin diseases, but it is the only positive cure for

Kidney and Bladder Complaints,

Urinary and Womb Diseases, Gravel, Diabetes, Dropsy, stoppage of water, incontinence of urine, Bright's disease, albuminuria, and in all cases where there are brick-dust deposits, or the water is thick, cloudy, mixed with substances like the white of an egg, or threads like white silk, or there is a morbid, dark, bilious appearance, and white bone-dust deposits, and when there is a pricking, burning sensation when passing water, and pain in the small of the back and along the loins.

Tumor of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.

BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.

DR. RADWAY: I have had ovarian tumor in the ovaries and bowels. All the doctors said "there was no help for it." I tried everything that was recommended; but nothing helped me. I saw your Resolvent, and thought I would try it; but had no faith in it, because I had suffered for twelve years. I took six bottles of the Resolvent and one box of Radway's Pills and two bottles of your Ready Relief, and there is not a sign of tumor to be seen or felt, and I feel better, smarter, and happier than I have for twelve years. The worst tumor was in the left side of the bowels, over the groin. I write this to you for the benefit of others. You can publish it if you choose.

HANNAH P. KNAPP.

Price, $1 per bottle.

AN IMPORTANT LETTER.

From a prominent gentleman and resident of Cincinnati, O., for the past forty years well known to the book publishers throughout the United States.

NEW YORK, Oct. 11, 1870.

DR. RADWAY—DEAR SIR: [illegible] I had read of astonishing cures having been made by your remedies, and some four months ago read a notice in the Philadelphia *Saturday Evening Post* of a cure having been effected on a person who had long been suffering as I had been. I went right off and got some of each—your Sarsaparilla, Resolvent, Ready Relief, and Regulating Pills, and commenced taking them. In three days I was greatly relieved, and now feel as well as ever.

C. W. JAMES, Cincinnati, O.

DR. RADWAY'S

Regulating Pills

perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with sweet gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. Radway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Nervous Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Costiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Bilious Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all Derangements of the Internal Viscera. Warranted to effect a positive cure. Purely Vegetable, containing no mercury, minerals, or deleterious drugs.

Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs: [illegible]

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists.

Read "False and True."

Send one letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 Warren-st., New York. Information worth thousands will be sent you.

THE CENTENNIAL.

What Illinois Is Doing Just N[ow] in That Direction.

The Prospects Are Her Display Wil[l be] Extremely Creditable.

The Agricultural, Mineral, Fine Art, [and] Other Departments.

Applications for Space—The R[ail]roads.

The arrangements for the proper representa[tion] of Illinois at the National Centennial, [com]mencing on the 10th of May, are fast ne[aring] completion, the indications being that, a[s the] State is among the most populous and wea[lthy], its showing will be such that no citizen ne[ed be] ashamed of it as compared with other [State] displays in quantity and quality. The [chief] trouble so far experienced by the State [Com]mission has been to get space for applic[ants] who are already numbered by the thou[sands]. So great has been the trouble in this d[irec]tion that several weeks ago application [was re]ceived were forwarded by Gen. Smith, Secr[etary] of the State Commission, with a feeling [that] it was almost useless, unless the space orig[inally] allotted the State was increased very mater[ially]. Notwithstanding this, however, applica[tions] have been going forward gradually, to show [the] management at Philadelphia that Illinois [is in] earnest in the matter. Applications will [con]tinue to be forwarded for several weeks in [the] hope that the 4,000 square feet of space all[otted] the State in the main hall will be increa[sed to] meet the demand.

THE APPLICANTS

to whom space has already been given [are] scattered throughout the State, which give[s] assurance that the exhibition will faith[fully] represent the industry and wealth of Ill[inois] even should the Commission fail to get an [addition]ance of additional space. From most c[. . .] places represented the exhibitors will be n[. . .] cally strong, this being the case especi[ally in] Chicago, where the list embraces most [of the] leading manufacturing establishments, [. . .] the artists, a few of the politicians and [office]holders,—among whom is Mayor Colvin,—[and a] fair representation of mechanics. The f[ollow]ing is a partial list of the

CITIES AND TOWNS

of the State already granted space: Ch[icago], Crete, Elgin, Dunleith, Rankin, DeKalb, [. . .]burg, Rockford, Moline, Dixon, Springfield, [. . .]linville, Centralia, Peoria, Quincy, Joliet, G[. . .], Freeport, Waukegan, Cobden, Freeburg, [. . .]ing, Anna, Pekin, Bloomington, Str[eator], La Salle, Sycamore, Elmwood, Ke[. . .], Ottawa, Farmington, Princeton, Dundee, [. . .]ville, Rock Island, Belleville, Tamaroa, Jac[kson]ville, Sandwich, Batavia, Kankakee, Mars[eilles], Aurora, and Lemont.

THE STATE EXHIBIT,

as shown by the applications now on file [with] the State Commission, will cover every co[ncei]vable article produced in this Commonw[ealth] from a grain of corn to the steam engine [and] palace car, but farm machinery will perhap[s take] the lead. Next to the display of manufa[ctures] will doubtless come the showing of our [educa]tional, mineral, and agricultural reso[urces], which, it is already guaranteed, will not [be ex]ceeded by any of the States of the Union.

The State authorities have wisely bes[towed] particular care in the matter of showing [the]

NATURAL HISTORY AND ETHNOLOGY

in connection with the educational resour[ces of] the State. This display will be divided [into] three groups,—the first representing the [fauna] and the flora of the State at large; the [second] illustrating, by a single model school c[. . .] the work done by and for the schools [of the] State; and the third presenting separate [exhibi]tions made by single schools or individual t[eachers] ers or pupils. The State Museum, at N[ormal], has offered the use of its own collections [to the] department, and is receiving, classifying, a[nd ar]ranging all donations of material beside. Th[e . . .]entists of the State are also heartily co-oper[ating]. In this department will also be found that [. . .] comparatively few residents of the State [have] ever seen,—the pictures of the first, second, [and] third school-houses of the State, and [. . .] which no one person has ever seen,—a[. . .] of photographs of every high-school and [. . .] leading academies, colleges, and institute[s] in operation. To this will be added elab[orate] drawings of the several State institutions [em]bracing a photograph of the first State-H[ouse], an unpretentious structure still standin[g at] Kaskaskia, Randolph County, and used [as a] school-house; the second, located at Va[ndalia], and the third and fourth at Sp[ring]field. Of the latter the original [. . .] tings will be exhibited, and also two [. . .] relievos, 6 by 50 feet each, in plaster, t[. . .] to adorn the main stairway of that str[ucture], one illustrating the coming of the emig[rants to] the State, and the other the departure [of the] Indian, both of which are said to be wo[rks] of the highest type.

The collection of native and cultivated [. . .] has been turned over to the Industrial Uni[versity] at Champaign. Nearly 200 specimens h[ave al]ready been guaranteed for this departmen[t and] are now being arranged to be forwarded.

THE MINERAL DEPARTMENT

promises to be attractive. Specimens [are al]ready being forwarded. So far the great[est in]terest in this part of the show has c[entered] about Galena and south along the Miss[issippi] River, but many of the richest cabinets in [the in]terior of the State have been pledged for [exhibi]tion. One of the features of the depa[rtment] will be a specimen of "cog," owned [by Mr.] Gaffner, of Galena. He has repeatedly r[efused] to dispose of it at a good price, and inte[nds to] mask it "Bismarck" and forward it to th[e Cen]tennial as a token of respect and a pre[sent to] his distinguished fellow-countryman, wh[o he] hopes to greet during the year while look[ing at] the sights.

IN THE ART DEPARTMENT

the promise is that Illinois will take ran[k with] the best, and will even outstrip some [of the] older and more pretentious States. Ame[ng the] features of the department will be [. . .] statues of Lincoln and Douglas from the [hands] of home artists; life-size paintings in oil [of the] more prominent sons and daughters of th[e State], living and dead. To enumerate the sp[. . .] already pledged by well-known [artists] and by the owners of works [of the] old masters would occupy more [space] than can now be commanded. Suffice i[t to say] that no Illinoisan will be ashamed of [. . .] of the State's contribution to the great [exhibi]tion. Chicago will, of course, take the [lead in] this department.

It is scarcely necessary to say that

THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

of the State will be extensively shown. [. . .] work has been left principally to the Gr[ange In]spection Department of the State. Fo[r . . .] past the employes of that office in this ci[ty have] been making their selections. The proc[ess is a] tedious one, and can be seen in p[rogress] almost any hour in the day. Th[e plan] adopted, however, of putting each [grain] of corn or wheat under a microscope [before] passing on it, must tell in favor of th[e State] among the thousands of New England[ers who] will witness the display, and who are [seeking] homes in the West. If a tide of imm[igration] does not set in during the year to this [State it] will not be because our cereal showing [does not] invite them at the Centennial.

Beside having a very large display of [every]thing, and that of the best, the State C[ommis]sion proposes

TO MAKE ILLINOISANS AT HOME

when attending the great liberty-show. [. . .] and headquarters are to be erected at on[e . . .] commanding and beautiful location at t[he side] of one of the prettiest artificial lakes [in the] grounds. The structure will be a cottag[e . . .] 60 feet, two stories high, and furnished [for] the occasion. Here will be kept files [of the] leading papers of the State and a registe[r for] visitors. Rooms will be provided [for the] State Commissioners, and they will be [supplied] with the various State and city reports [for dis]tribution among distinguished visitors, [as well] as with all other matter calculated to [aid in] the imparting of information in a tangib[le form] upon every subject connected with the [State, its] history, growth, development, and res[ources].

So far the State Commission has [been un]able to effect any very advantageous [arrange]ments with

THE RAILROADS

for the transportation of either goods [or pas]sengers. The terms now fixed, [are that] goods forwarded at the regular [. . .] rates and return the same free[. . .] be advantageous, and regarded as re[asonably] liberal, but for the fact that a very small [por]tion of that which is forwarded will e[ver be re]turned, the expectation of a majority of [exhibit]ors being to sell their wares on or b[efore the] close of the exhibition. With passe[nger] rates have been made except those alre[ady estab]lished,—to sell round-trip tickets, good [for . . .] days, for $32. The Commission beli[eves . . .]

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.
R. R. R.
[R]adway's Ready Relief
CURES THE WORST PAINS
[I]n from One to Twenty Minutes.
NOT ONE HOUR
[af]ter reading this Advertisement need any one suffer with pain.
[R]adway's Ready Relief
IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.
It was the first and is the
[O]nly Pain Remedy
[th]at instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays [infla]mmations, and cures congestions, whether of the [Lu]ngs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, [by one] application.
[I]n from One to Twenty Minutes,
[no] matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the [Rheu]matic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neu[ral]gic, or prostrated with disease may suffer.
[R]adway's Ready Relief
WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.
[In]flammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation [o]f the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.
[T]he application of the Ready Relief to the part or [par]ts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease [and] comfort.
[Tw]enty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few [min]utes, cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heart[burn], Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind [in th]e Bowels, and all internal pains.
[Tr]avelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S [RE]ADY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will [pre]vent sickness or pains from change of water. It is [bet]ter than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.
FEVER AND AGUE.
[Fe]ver and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a [rem]edial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, [and] all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow, [and] other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as [Ra]dway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. [So]ld by Druggists.
[H]EALTH! BEAUTY!
[Stro]ng and pure rich blood; increase of flesh and weight; [c]lear skin and beautiful complexion secured to all.
DR. RADWAY'S
[SA]RSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT
[Has] made the most astonishing cures. So quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that
[Eve]ry Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.
[TH]E GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.
Kidney and Bladder Complaints,
[...]r of Twelve Years' Growth Cured by Radway's Resolvent.
BEVERLY, Mass., July 18, 1869.
[...] HANNAH P. KNAPP.
$1 per bottle.
[A]N IMPORTANT LETTER.
NEW YORK, Oct. 11, 1870.
[...] C. W. JAMES, Cincinnati, O.
DR. RADWAY'S
[Re]gulating Pills
[...]
Read "False and True,"
[Send] letter-stamp to RADWAY & CO., No. 32 [...] New York. Information worth thousands [to] you.

THE CENTENNIAL.

What Illinois Is Doing Just Now in That Direction.

The Prospects Are Her Display Will Be Extremely Creditable.

The Agricultural, Mineral, Fine Art, and Other Departments.

Applications for Space—The Railroads.

The arrangements for the proper representation of Illinois at the National Centennial, commencing on the 10th of May, are fast nearing completion, the indications being that, as the State is among the most populous and wealthy, its showing will be such that no citizen need be ashamed of it as compared with other State displays in quantity and quality. The only trouble so far experienced by the State Commission has been to get space for applicants, who are already numbered by the thousand. So great has been the trouble in this direction that several weeks ago applications received were forwarded by Gen. Smith, Secretary of the State Commission, with a feeling that it was almost useless, unless the space originally allotted the State was increased very materially. Notwithstanding this, however, applications have been going forward gradually, to show the management at Philadelphia that Illinois is in earnest in the matter. Applications will continue to be forwarded for several weeks in the hope that the 4,000 square feet of space allowed the State in the main hall will be increased to meet the demand.

THE APPLICANTS

to whom space has already been given are scattered throughout the State, which gives the assurance that the exhibition will faithfully represent the industry and wealth of Illinois, even should the Commission fail to get an allowance of additional space. From most of the places represented the exhibitors will be numerically strong, this being the case especially in Chicago, where the list embraces most of the leading manufacturing establishments, most of the artists, a few of the politicians and office-holders,—among whom is Mayor Colvin,—and a fair representation of mechanics. The following is a partial list of the

CITIES AND TOWNS

of the State already granted space: Chicago, Crete, Elgin, Dunleith, Rankin, DeKalb, Galesburg, Rockford, Moline, Dixon, Springfield, Carlinville, Centralia, Peoria, Quincy, Joliet, Galena, Freeport, Waukegan, Cobden, Freeburg, Sterling, Anna, Pekin, Bloomington, Streator, LaSalle, Sycamore, Elmwood, Kewanee, Ottawa, Farmington, Princeton, Dundee, Kaneville, Rock Island, Belleville, Tamaroa, Jacksonville, Sandwich, Batavia, Kankakee, Marseilles, Aurora, and Lemont.

THE STATE EXHIBIT,

as shown by the applications now on file with the State Commission, will cover every conceivable article produced in this Commonwealth, from a grain of corn to the steam engine and palace car, but farm machinery will perhaps take the lead. Next to the display of manufactures will doubtless come the showing of our educational, mineral, and agricultural resources, which, it is already guaranteed, will not be exceeded by any of the States of the Union.

The State authorities have wisely bestowed particular care in the matter of showing the

NATURAL HISTORY AND ETHNOLOGY

in connection with the educational resources of the State. This display will be divided into three groups,—the first representing the fauna and the flora of the State at large; the second illustrating, by a single model school cabinet, the work done by and for the schools of the State; and the third presenting separate collections made by single schools or individual teachers or pupils. The State Museum, at Normal, has offered the use of its own collections in this department, and is receiving, classifying, and arranging all donations of material beside. The scientists of the State are also heartily co-operating. In this department will also be found that which comparatively few residents of the State have ever seen—the pictures of the first, second, and third school-houses of the State; and that which no one person has ever seen,—an array of photographs of every high-school and the leading academies, colleges, and institutes now in operation. To this will be added elaborate drawings of the several State institutions, embracing a photograph of the first State-House, an unpretentious structure still standing at Kaskaskia, Randolph County, and used as a school-house; the second, located at Vandalia, and the third and fourth at Springfield. Of the latter the original drawings will be exhibited, and also two basso relievos, 6 by 50 feet each, in plaster, intended to adorn the main stairway of that structure, one illustrating the coming of the emigrant to the State, and the other the departure of the Indian, both of which are said to be works of art of the highest type.

The collection of native and cultivated woods has been turned over to the Industrial University at Champaign. Nearly 200 specimens have already been guaranteed for this department, and are now being arranged to be forwarded.

THE MINERAL DEPARTMENT

promises to be attractive. Specimens are already being forwarded. So far the greatest interest in this part of the show has centered about Galena and south along the Mississippi River, but many of the richest cabinets in the interior of the State have been pledged for exhibition. One of the features of the department will be a specimen of "cog," owned by Mr. Gaffner, of Galena. He has repeatedly refused to dispose of it at a good price, and intends to mark it "Bismarck" and forward it to the Centennial as a token of respect and a present to his distinguished fellow-countryman, whom he hopes to greet during the year while looking at the sights.

IN THE ART DEPARTMENT

the promise is that Illinois will take rank with the best, and will even outstrip some of the older and more pretentious States. Among the features of the department will be life-size statues of Lincoln and Douglas from the chisel of home artists; life-size paintings in oil of the more prominent sons and daughters of the State living and dead. To enumerate the specimens already pledged by well-known artists, and by the owners of works of the old masters, would occupy more space than can now be commanded. Suffice it to say that no Illinoisan will be ashamed of this part of the State's contribution to the great Exposition. Chicago will, of course, take the lead in this department.

It is scarcely necessary to say that

THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

of the State will be extensively shown. This work has been left principally to the Grain Inspection Department of the State. For weeks past the employes of that office in this city have been making their selections. The process is a tedious one, and can be seen in progress almost any hour in the day. The plan adopted, however, of putting each grain of corn or wheat under a microscope before passing on it, must tell in favor of this State among the thousands of New Englanders who will witness the display, and who are seeking homes in the West. If a tide of immigration does not set in during the year to this State it will not be because our cereal showing did not invite them at the Centennial.

Beside having a very large display of everything, and that of the best, the State Commission proposes

TO MAKE ILLINOISANS AT HOME

when attending the great liberty-show. To this end headquarters are to be erected at once in a commanding and beautiful location at the foot of one of the prettiest artificial lakes on the grounds. The structure will be a cottage 40 by 60 feet, two stories high, and furnished to suit the occasion. Here will be kept files of the leading papers of the State and a register of all visitors. Rooms will be provided for the State Commissioners, and they will be supplied with the various State and city reports for distribution among distinguished visitors, as well as with all other matter calculated to facilitate the imparting of information in a tangible shape upon every subject connected with the State,—its history, growth, development, and resources.

So far the State Commission has not been able to effect any very advantageous arrangements with

THE RAILROADS

for the transportation of either goods or passengers. The terms now fixed, to carry goods forward at the regular freight rates and return the same free, would be advantageous, and regarded as reasonably liberal, but for the fact that a very small proportion of that which is forwarded will ever be returned, the expectation of a majority of exhibitors being to sell their wares on or before the close of the exhibition. With passengers no rates have been made except those already published,—to sell round-trip tickets, good for thirty days, for $32. The Commission believe, however, that competition among the several roads for traffic will so lessen the passenger rates that the attendance from the State will be all that could be desired.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE INSANE ASYLUM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The report returned to the County Board by four physicians connected with the County Hospital is in some respects so remarkable that it calls for attention from one who knows more of the facts than it is intended to convey. It was obviously instigated by the report made by a committee of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons of this city, which animadverted very severely upon the management of the County Asylum, and was published with the intention of counteracting the impression made upon the public by that report. It is probably satisfactory, as such, to Commissioners Holden, McCaffrey, et al., but the citizens of Cook County, and the medical men who, as members of the Society of Physicians and Surgeons, were insulted by Commissioner Holden, will have a different opinion.

The report to the Society of Physicians and Surgeons contained distinct and positive charges in regard to the management of the Asylum; first, that the medical attendance is insufficient and of poor quality; second, that the system under which it is controlled is vicious and likely to work harm; and, third, that, according to all the estimates the Committee could obtain, the cost of the Asylum to the tax-payers of the county is exorbitant, considering the equivalent received. These were the vital points as it appeared to one who heard the report presented, and afterwards read the full summary in the next morning's TRIBUNE. The other facts mentioned in regard to the situation of the Asylum—the food, and the attendance, and accommodation of the patients—were secondary and incidental to these principal ones. The building, it was stated, is good, the ventilation and water supply fair, and the situation, though not a desirable one, is for the present endurable. The details as to food, bedding, attendance, and treatment of the patients were given as at the time of the inspection by the Committee,—a great improvement was possible, and we hope that we can believe this latest report that it has been made. Some progress, slight enough, it is true, in this respect, was reported by the Committee of the Physicians and Surgeons.

Taking up these three main charges made against the Cook County Lunatic Asylum, how have the members of Dr. Freer's Committee met them? In regard to the first, that of insufficient and incompetent medical attendance, it is partly admitted and partly ignored. They say: "We are not in possession of any facts which warrant us in the expression of an opinion regarding the qualifications of the gentleman to whom the medical care of the institution is intrusted. But when we consider the fact that beside the Asylum, with its 300 inmates, there is a lying-in hospital, containing about forty women, to say nothing of fifty or sixty additional paupers in the alms-house, and only two doctors to care for such a multitude, it seems unreasonable to expect for each individual case that close attention which not even the longest experience could render possible under such conditions." Dr. Freer is President of a medical college, and his colleagues on the Committee are all, I believe, connected with the same. It is their business to examine young men for the medical profession, and to judge of their fitness. Yet in the face of direct charges, substantiated by documentary evidence, against the competency and training of the Medical Superintendent of the Asylum, they could form no opinion. Their report is, in effect, an indorsement of the young man, since its general laudatory tenor is nowhere varied. Moreover, the competency of a medical man, we should infer from their expressions, is of no importance where there are so many to care for, and where there is so much to do. The very statement of the insufficiency of the medical attendance is thrown in as if to condone for its possible character.

Not a word is said in their report in regard to the second and third charges—the miserable political management of the Asylum, with its medical staff subordinate to the Warden, and itself an attachment to the Poor-House, and its exorbitant cost to the tax-payers of the county as compared with that of other and unexceptionably managed institutions elsewhere. The Committee to the Medical Society based their statements on the estimates made by the County Board, as they understood them, and as they appear before the public, and it was stated in their report that they would be happy if the Asylum authorities could explain away the showing as it there appeared. It would perhaps be hardly fair to expect the Commissioners' Committee to go at length into financial estimates if their investigation had not been undertaken by them as asylum experts, and if the discrepancies had not been so fully pointed out for their inspection.

It is not necessary to notice other points of the report of Dr. Freer's Committee; its whole spirit is in glorification of the present system of mismanagement of the County Asylum, and the doxology with which it concludes is its fitting climax. We hope, however, for the credit of Cook County, that it will not challenge comparison of its charities, as exhibited in its Lunatic Asylum, its personnel and management, at least for the present, with those of other cities and counties in the United States.

A MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.

HOOP-LA!

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—The die is cast. The courts confess that there is no remedy for the most stupendous robbery, if made under the pretext of levying a tax, but in revolution. Let revolution then come, say I. Never let the citizens of Chicago submit to this diabolical pillage. Pay not a cent. Let the minions of the thieving ring lay their robber hands on your goods if they dare. There is a spirit up and abroad among the people that means mischief when the ultimate act of oppression is consummated. It means, too, an election for Mayor in April, when some such fearless Roman as John Wentworth shall be placed in the Mayoralty, and at his lead the people will trample the miscreants into the mire,—every cursed scoundrel of them that has the scent of the State Prison about his garments.

Speak no uncertain sound in this crisis, oh TRIBUNE, for the hour calls for the fearless and the ready, but waits not long. BRUTUS.

[At the time "Brutus" wrote he was not aware that thee "fearless and th ready" had responded to the inquiry the hour was making for him. The nomination of Conchshell Reynolds and his acceptance settle the question. Under that white flag "Brutus" may enroll himself to fight the battle of the coming revolution and to trample miscreants in the mire as soon as it thaws a little.]

IN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—It appears that a line in my letter has been misconstrued, and to the injury of my late partners. Neither they nor any other person had any knowledge of my forgeries, and, had I then followed the true course in consulting them, I now see how they could have helped me out by adding the capital then which they have now done. Said letter was submitted to their approval before publication.

E. R. BURNHAM.

BAILEY'S BOYS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Mike Bailey's supes are not so overworked but that they find time to go round the streets with a subscription paper asking money to buy Bailey a watch. Probably those who "come down" won't be inspected very severely. W. G. J.

ILLINOIS TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 2.—Following is the State Treasury statement for January:

RECEIPTS.	
Revenue fund	$138.00
Local bonds	2,737.04
Total	$2,875.04
DISBURSEMENTS.	
Revenue fund	$237,065.16
Illinois River improvement fund	6,648.59
School fund	56.00
Local bond fund	3.11
Total	$243,772.85

MORGAN CITY, LA.

BRASHEAR, La., Feb. 2.—Cannon were fired, flags displayed, and the citizens turned out en masse, in jollification over the receipt of the news that the Legislature has passed the people's memorial to change the name of this town from Brashear to Morgan City, in compliment to Charles Morgan, of New York, and to show the respect and esteem in which he is held by the people of Louisiana.

AMBITIOUS ALDERMEN.

They Want to Hold Over Like Colvin.

A Scheme on Foot to Hold No Election This Spring.

A Legal Opinion as to What Can Be Done to Thwart It.

Possibilities of Running a Candidate for Mayor.

There are some grave rumors afloat in regard to the probable action of the Common Council concerning the coming election for city officers. It is generally known that a law exists which is supposed to be sufficient to compel the Aldermen to call an election, but it is also known that within that Board exists a clique which is unscrupulous enough to do almost anything, and which will stop at nothing to thwart the public will, and carry out its own nefarious schemes. It is said that this clique has enlisted some of the members who stand "half and half," as it were; that is, those that hold out an itching palm and yet endeavor to blind the public by advocating, or pretending to advocate, some honest measure, and then deserting it just in time to let it drop from sight. It is this clique which intends to perpetuate its power, so it is said. Its members threaten to foist themselves upon the public, regardless of law and decency; their intention is to go

AGAINST EVERY PUBLIC INTEREST,—

against law and order. That this thing has been seriously contemplated there can be no doubt. Aldermen have discussed it; people have discussed it; Harvey D. Colvin has discussed it. The latter is not supposed to be opposed to it. Has he not determined to perpetuate his own power eighteen months longer than the term for which the people have elected him? What does he care for public sentiment? Taking their lesson from him, the Aldermen naturally say, "If Colvin stays in, we ought to stay in too." They argue for a clean sweep all round or none. Their

CONSCIENTIOUS SCRUPLES

may not check them, but there is a prevailing sentiment in this community which may compel an election even for Mayor to replace Harvey D. Colvin. Let not an Alderman think that the people are not alive to this issue, for they assuredly are. There has been no time in the history of American municipal administration when a city has been placed as Chicago is to-day. Her offices are controlled by a low, thieving clique, which has created many useless and sinecure offices at the expense of millions of dollars to the tax-payers, and it is this power it is endeavoring to perpetuate, regardless of the rights and liberties of the citizens. There is a time when forbearance has ceased to be a virtue; and if Aldermen tamper with the public feeling this will be found a very bad time indeed to do it.

Yesterday a TRIBUNE reporter encountered one of our most

PROMINENT SOUTH-SIDE MERCHANTS

on the street. Said he to the reporter: "I have it from very reliable authority that the Aldermen propose to hold over; did you hear anything about it?"

The reporter replied that he had heard, and asked: "Well, what do you think about it?"

"If the Council has any such notion, it will be bad for the members. That's all."

"Why?"

"Because we'll not stand fooling much longer."

"How are you going to prevent it?"

"By law if we can. But you have heard of such things as a revolution, haven't you? That may result in Chicago."

"But the people won't take the law in their own hands?"

"I don't exactly say that, but you just make up your mind that we would depose the Council if they attempted to hold over."

"Do you think the merchants are united on this?"

"I can just tell you that we are determined to get our City Government in the hands of respectable and responsible men, and you may rest assured that we will do that this coming spring."

CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

At the meeting of the Executive Committee of the Citizens' Association, held Tuesday evening, Mr. Isham appeared before that body by request, and stated his views on the Mayoralty question, which are more fully given in an interview reported below. Some other matters relating to the coming municipal election were turned over to Mr. Mason, to give his views as to what power the public possessed in regard to compelling an election this year for all city officers.

A MAYORALITY ELECTION.

Yesterday afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter had an interview with Mr. Isham, at the office of Messrs. Isham & Lincoln, Room 31 Portland Block, in regard to holding an election this spring for Mayor and city officers generally, and to find out, if possible, in case the Council intended to hold on, whether the people would have any remedy at law in the premises. Said the reporter: "Mr. Isham, now that the Supreme Court has done nothing, have not the people a right to elect a Mayor this spring as well as other city officials?"

"In my judgment about the right of the citizens of Chicago upon the question of an election there are difficulties in the way—practical difficulties. As, for instance, a man may owe you money. It is past due, and you have a right to it this afternoon, but if he refuses to pay it, there is no law to practically compel him to pay it this afternoon. That is the character of the difficulties in the way."

"But if the Council should decide to call an election for Mayor?"

"If the Council will call a special election for Mayor, to be held at the general election, such an election I have no doubt would be good."

"But, Mr. Isham, suppose Mr. Colvin should refuse to vacate the office, what then?"

"If Mr. Colvin should refuse to cede the place to a person elected then, the only remedy would be by processes of law."

THE QUO WARRANTO.

"In what way?"

"A quo-warranto writ could be gotten at the June term of the Supreme Court, which is holden at Mount Vernon."

"But has not the Supreme Court, in the mandamus case, decided the whole matter?"

"The Supreme Court in the mandamus case has decided nothing adverse to the right of a Mayor so elected. And here I want to give you a point not generally understood, nor correctly interpreted by Judge Beckwith. The Supreme Court of the United States, in the Albany bridge case, were equally divided on a question which had gone up to that Court on an appeal from the Court below. In that case, a tie-vote of the Supreme Court operated to affirm the judgment of the Court below. That is to say, it left it in force."

NOTHING DECIDED.

"But in the mandamus case?"

"I was coming to that. In this there was no appeal from a lower Court. It was an original case in the Supreme Court, and there has been no adjudication whatever. In other words, the Court refused to decide anything."

"Then what is the difference?"

"The difference is, one was an appellate and the other an original cause, and there is no analogy."

THE ALDERMANIC SCHEME.

"Presuming that the Aldermen want to hold over, can they do so by any color of law?"

"The provisions of the Charter are plain and imperative. A general election for all municipal officers excepting Mayor is provided to be held the third Tuesday in April. The City Council have only to provide those things incidental to the election, such as polling-places, judges, etc., and in the present instance to redistrict the city."

"But suppose they refuse to do so?"

"A refusal to do so would be an outrage upon public decency. But, if they should refuse, the only remedy would be by processes of law, except that I think the people are entitled to hold an election on that day,—a valid election for all municipal officers provided by law to be elected at that time; but the persons elected might be compelled to resort to law to practically obtain their places after the election."

NO COUNCIL ORDER NECESSARY.

"Presuming the Council issued no order for an election, and the people held one, what then?"

"The election would still be valid, for the law provides for an election on that day, but I don't believe that a valid election can be held at that time or any other, for municipal officers, except as provision of law can be found for the election of such an officer."

HARVEY NEARLY SAFE.

"Then I am to understand that the people cannot vote for a new Mayor on the third Tuesday of April next?"

"I don't know that that is exactly so. Unless the City Council call an election for Mayor there is no provision of law for such an election. A mere voluntary gathering of the people, and the casting of their ballots, does not, in my mind, constitute an election in the contemplation of the law."

"I presume you have heard of the rumor that the Council itself will try to hold over?"

"I cannot credit it, that members of the Council would seriously think of such a flagrant violation of law and propriety as would be involved in their attempting to hold their places beyond the general election provided for by the Charter. I know that a great many of them could not possibly be enlisted in any such enterprise."

A SUGGESTED REFORM.

"Then is there no method for reform in these matters which might be suggested?"

"My own belief is that the only hope for the successful administration of municipal Government in this country lies in a very large curtailment of the suffrage in large cities. Without that I think the situation is hopeless. Probably the numerical majority of votes in large cities is in the hands of individuals whose circumstances make them perfectly indifferent to the interests of public order; and there is this strange thing: that men will fight, and build barricades, and make revolutions to get a ballot, which, when they have gotten, they will part with for a glass of beer."

This closed the interview.

STRONG CONFIRMATION.

Last evening a TRIBUNE reporter had an interview with an Alderman who can be relied on, and who is known would countenance no dishonorable scheme, on the subject of the Council having formed a ring for the purpose of perpetuating its power until April, 1877.

Said the reporter: "Do you know of any movement being on foot among the members of the Council looking to them holding over until 1877?"

"I do, sir."

"Have you been spoken to by any members on the subject?"

"The subject has been broached to me, and I am sure such a movement is on foot."

"Are you prepared to give names?"

"Not yet, but you mind, they'll be forthcoming soon."

"Then these fellows intend to hold over if they can, without warrant of law?"

"I presume so; that's their object, evidently."

"Is the Mayor in with them?"

"That I can't tell."

"Is there any prospect of the scheme succeeding?"

"That I am not prepared to tell. I know this: the movement is on foot, and no bones being made about it around the City-Hall."

Here the interview closed.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Present Unpleasant Dilemma of Her Citizens.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 2.—The coup d'etat of Mayor Hay and the tax-eating Ring in disbanding the City Government in the hope of thus compelling tax-payers to pay their taxes—much of which, judged by the decisions of last year, are without warrant of law—is drawing upon him the stern displeasure of heavy tax-payers, who will not be coerced in any such manner. Without allowing the Police and Fire Departments a desired opportunity to continue to serve the city, and await a convenient season for their pay, he removed them, but, at the request of some of our best citizens, the firemen announce their readiness to serve the city in case of fire just as promptly and effectively as if they had not been mustered out by the arbitrary and uncalled-for act of the Mayor. The Mayor still alleges as a pretext for his action that the injunction granted by Judge Zane in 1874 must be construed as requiring the discharge of these departments and the stoppage of the wheels of the City Government when there is no money in the Treasury, say Feb. 1, to meet their pay, which will become due March 1, but many prominent lawyers do not put such a forced construction upon it, and the intent of the instrument and those obtaining it was not to suspend the City Government, but merely to keep municipal expenditures within legal limits. The city is without police to-day except the elective officers, and appears to get along well enough, and the support and services of the firemen being assured in case of emergency, everything is running as smoothly as usual and without the usual expense. The tramps appear to be keeping quiet. The citizens will meet to take further action should circumstances require it.

SOBRIETY.

Convention of People Anxious to Inculcate This Beneficial Habit.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LACROSSE, Wis., Feb. 2.—A Temperance Convention, at which all the temperance organizations in Wisconsin and Minnesota are largely represented, commenced its session at the Opera-Hall in this city last evening. Many prominent workers in the temperance cause are already here, and others are expected to arrive. The hall last night was crowded, and much enthusiasm was manifested. E. E. Clough was the speaker of the evening. He delivered a very forcible and telling address. A letter was read from the Hon. Carl C. Pope. At this morning's session addresses were made by J. D. Tull, the Rev. E. H. Garrette, and H. B. Smith. This afternoon's session was addressed by J. Irwin Smith, and Miss Lillie J. Robinson delivered a lecture before the Convention this evening. Subject: "Woman's Influence." The Sons of Temperance of this city, an organization formed about one year ago, have been very active the present winter. The Lodge now numbers nearly 500 members. Forty-eight candidates were initiated, and as many more names proposed, Monday night. This Lodge numbers among its members many of our solid and active business men, and the power of the Order here is already seriously felt by the venders of lager and the "crooked."

WESTERN STAGE-COACHING.

CHEYENNE, Wyo., Feb. 2.—The first stage of F. D. Yates & Co.'s semi-weekly direct line between Cheyenne and Custer City, via Fort Laramie and Red Cloud, carrying the United States mail, leaves in the morning. A daily line will be in operation in twenty days. Large parties are leaving here daily for the mines. The Union Pacific track is clear.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, 533 State-st.

POSITIVE CLOSING-OUT SALE.
IMMENSE STOCK OF LADIES' ELEGANT FURS.
MINK, SEAL-SKIN, OTTER, ERMINE, MARTEN, LYNX.
SWEEPING REDUCTIONS.
Prices Marked Down
WITHOUT REGARD TO COST,
So as to Sell the Entire Stock within 10 days.
MARTIN'S SPECIAL BARGAINS, 154 STATE-ST.

Stylish French seal muff and boa	$ 5
Real lynx muff and boa	5
Marten muff and boa	7.50
Genuine mink muff, with boa or collar	12
Handsome real mink sets	15
Genuine mink muff and boa	20
Very fine real black marten sets	15
Real Royal ermine muff and boa	$ to 15
Genuine black marten or lynx muffs	6
Handsome black boas	2.50 to 5
Elegant London-dyed seal sets	15 to 25
Genuine sealskin boas	7 to 10
Real mink boas	6 to 12
Handsome mink collars	5 to 10
Very finest Mink and Shetland seal sets	25 to 40
Genuine black marten trimming	1.25 per yd
Handsome black Astrachan muffs	$3
Elegant lambs' wool and coney sacques for children	3 to 7

☞ Every article fully warranted.
Goods sent C. O. D., with privilege of examination, on paying of express charges.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 STATE-ST.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, STORE fixtures, and general merchandise in fire-proof warehouse. 180 West Monroe-st. Money advanced on easy terms.

WANTED—ABOUT 80 FEET OF GLASS OFFICE partition, at No. 19 Michigan-av.

WANTED—SIX MORE LADIES IN OUR DRESS-cutting class, also four more in the embroidery and fancy wool-work, at our business school, 85 East Madison-st., Room 2.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $10,000 TO $15,000 capital to engage in a paying business, well established, in a growing country. Property on hand will inventory $70,000, consisting of a saw and grist mill, wagon, harness, and tin shop and store, the latter doing a business of $50,000 annually, and prospects of doubling in two years. All the above is in good repair. Applicants must state capital and qualifications for business, with references. Full particulars supplied on application to H. B. & W., Bear Lake, Manistee County, Mich.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $3,000 CAPITAL TO engage in and extend an excellent business manufacturing machinery, working on contracts that will pay large profits. This is a chance seldom offered. Reference given and required. Address M 18, Tribune office.

BOOKS.

BARGAINS—CHAMBERS' ENCYCLOPEDIA, $25; Cowden Clarke's Edition of Shakespeare, 4 vols., half calf, new, $15; Portrait Gallery, 2 vols., $6, worth $3[...]; Greeley's American Conflict, 2 vols., $4, cost $12; Wilson's Anatomy, $2.50; Wood's Materia Medica, $3; Adler's German Dictionary, $3. GILBERT, 197 South Clark-st.

$5 PAID FOR WEBSTER'S DICTIONARY; wanted, set Picturesque America, Taine's English Situation, medical and law books. GILBERT, 197 South Clark-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER OFFICE OF A. J. MELCHERT, CITY Agent, 203 West Madison-st.—Machines sold on monthly payments, rented, repaired and exchanged.

SUPERIOR FAMILY SEWING-MACHINE, PRICE $25, warranted new and perfect, with tucker and attachments; retails at $60. No. 1220 Wabash-av.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A COTTAGE AND LOT SITUATED between Oakley and Western-avs., near Milwaukee-av. House nearly new; contains four rooms, closets, and pantry; soft water in kitchen and a well of pure water in yard. Property worth $1,400; will sell for $1,100, and will take as part payment $300 in brick, building lumber, or cash; balance on time. Address W S, 19 and 21 Randolph-st., second floor.

FOR SALE—A BARGAIN—BY THE OWNER, house 54 Sixteenth-st., between Michigan and Indiana-avs., a 3-story marble-front, with all modern improvements, 11 rooms and good cellar. Also 60 ft. 9 in. x115 ft. on northeast corner of Union and Barber-sts.; alley on north and east. Inquire at 443 Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT ON CALUMET-AV., between Thirty-second and Thirty-third-sts., all modern improvements, cheap. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON WEST CONGRESS AND Hoyne-sts. Money loaned to parties who will build. Terms very easy. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—STRIKE WHILE THE IRON IS HOT—Such another opportunity to buy a home in Chicago was never before presented, and probably never will be again. You can buy a house and lot cheaper than you can build the house. House-hunters, don't fail to call and see us; if we haven't what you want we will find it for you. EDWIN A. RICE & CO., 27 Times Building.

FOR SALE—3 LOTS CORNER WABASH-AV. AND Fifty-seventh-st., $1,250 each, payable $250 cash and $250 per year. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOOK AT THIS BIG BARGAIN—Owner must leave; $2,300 for new 12-room house worth $3,300, on West Monroe-st.; cash required, $1,000; balance on time. Address, C 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE, NEW 2-STORY HOUSE near horse and steam cars; fine location, gas, water, and sewerage; also 8-room house on Thirty-third-st.; great bargains. KESLER BROS., 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100X150 FEET, INDIANA-AV., NEAR Twentieth-st., east front, with house and barn at a bargain. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY HOUSE ON INDIANA-av., near Thirty-first-st., 9 rooms, hot and cold water, bath-room, and barn, lot 25x125, only $5,000. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NEAT COTTAGE, 7 ROOMS, AND LOT 33x132, on Stanton-av., $3,350; possession any time. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—C. R. I. & P. R. R.; 13 miles; 45 minutes; 10 cents fare; $65 commutation per year; seven trains. Artesian well water supplied free. School facilities unsurpassed. Houses built to order, and sold on time. GEORGE R. CLARKE, Agent, No. 11, Chamber of Commerce.

FOR SALE—BEST SOUTH ENGLEWOOD LOTS, no incumbrance, adjoining handsome residence, $150; payable $5 per month. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CENTRAL BUSINESS PROPERTY worth $50,000 to $75,000, part pay in acre property south of the city clear of incumbrance. J. H. KEELER, 145 Clark-st.

WANTED—A NICE SMALL HOUSE $5,000 TO $6,000 in good locality; payment in good paying stocks. Address Post-Office Box 294.

WANTED—FOR CASH—VACANT LOT EAST OF Indiana-av., north Thirty-seventh-st.; state price and location. Address C 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—RESIDENCE, WELL LOCATED, ON West Side, convenient to cars; will pay $8,000 to $15,000 if suited; one-third cash; must be worth the money. Address M 60, Tribune office.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE; TO RESPONSIBLE parties only. 282 Michigan-av. Rent $75 per month.

TO RENT—FURNISHED BRICK RESIDENCE TO small family, for board of self and wife; two gentlemen would also like board. 743 Sedgwick-st., near Lincoln Park and Webster-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE FROM NOW TO May 1, No. 4 Ellis Park. Apply at 49 Metropolitan Block or on premises.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 8 WASHINGTON-place; three-story and basement brick; first-class in every particular; will rent to May 1, 1877. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—BY MALCOM McNEILL, 284 SOUTH Clark-st.—Rooms en suite or single, suitable for offices or sleeping-rooms. The above are very desirable, situated only one door north of the Grand Pacific Hotel, and opposite the new Post-Office and Custom-House.
Nos. 311, 313, and 315 South Clark-st., three elegant stores, with or without basements, 18x85 each. The upper floors are finished in suites of 5 rooms each; each suite complete, with gas, bath, hot and cold water, closets, etc. The above will be rented entire to a good party. A fine location for a boarding-house; will be completed March 1.
Nos. 128 and 130 Clark-st., rooms single and in suites, for offices or sleeping-rooms.
Kentucky Block, offices and sleeping-rooms.
No. 128 Clark-st., fourth floor.
No. 123 Lake-st., fourth floor.
Rooms from $3 upward.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE SUITES OF ROOMS FOR housekeeping in Mendell Block, corner Pacific-av. and Van Buren-st. Inquire at 136 Fifth-av., up-stairs.

TO RENT—5 ROOMS FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED for housekeeping or lodging; brick dwelling; private family. 857½ Wabash av.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, single or en suite; rent cheap. 156 East Madison-st., Room 21.

TO RENT—WELL-FURNISHED, WARMED ROOMS, $3.50 to $7 per week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing house, 127 Fourth-av., two blocks south Post-Office.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS AT American House, 71 Monroe-st., next door to Wood's Museum, by day, week, or month. Apply at Room 18.

TO RENT—FURNISHED AND UNFURNISHED rooms in Bryant Block, corner of Dearborn and Randolph-sts. Apply to janitor, Room 55.

TO RENT—222 ONTARIO-ST., NEAR DEARBORN, pleasant furnished or unfurnished rooms, without board; hot and cold water; heated by furnace. Terms reasonable.

TO RENT—A FLOOR OF FIVE OR SIX ROOMS, nicely furnished, suitable for family, on one of the avenues. For particulars inquire at 823 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, cheap. 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—STORES OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—FROM MAY 1 NEXT, THAT FINE store now occupied by J. L. Wayne & Son, 74 and 76 Randolph-st. Light on three sides. Apply to JOSEPH E. BROWN, Room 9, 184 South Clark-st.

TO RENT—VERY LOW, FINE STORE AND A very large, well-lighted basement in the block corner of Sherman and Van Buren-sts. Inquire of H. T. WEEKS, 106 Fifth-av.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS OF NO. 30 Market-st., with or without power; steam elevator in front. Inquire on premises.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—ROOMS FOR LIGHT housekeeping for gentleman and wife near Halsted-st. Address E 17, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

8 ELDRIDGE-COURT — NICELY - FURNISHED rooms to rent, with or without board, to ladies or gentlemen; from $5 to $7 per week.

76 VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—NEW BOARDing-house. Board for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

374 STATE-ST., UP-STAIRS — PLEASANT rooms, with board and use of piano, for $5 per week.

428 MICHIGAN-AV.—TO RENT FURNISHED rooms, with board, to gentlemen and wives, or young gentlemen; very cheap.

832 MICHIGAN-AV. — CAN ACCOMMODATE three or four genteel boarders with pleasant furnished rooms and good board. Terms very reasonable.

West Side.

12 SOUTH SANGAMON-ST.—PLEASANT FURnished front room with board for gentleman and wife or two gentlemen.

14 BISHOP-COURT—TO RENT, WITH BOARD, unfurnished rooms, single or en suite; also one furnished for single gentlemen.

26 ABERDEEN-ST.—TO RENT A LARGE WELL-furnished front room, with board, for lady and gentleman, or two gentlemen; all modern improvements.

48 PARK-AV. — PLEASANT ROOM, WITH board, bath, closet, etc.; reference required.

232 WEST MONROE-ST.—TO RENT, WITH first-class board, a suit of pleasant furnished rooms on second floor; terms reasonable.

290 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—TO RENT WITH board, large and small rooms, to gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen.

A LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM WITH board, to two gentlemen, or married couple, on Washington-st., near Lincoln. Apply in store, 39 South Canal-st.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL—148 AND 150 WABASH-AV.—First-class board, $6 and upwards per week. Day-board, $5. Transient, $1.50 and $2 per day.

Miscellaneous.

GENTLEMAN OR LADY CAN HAVE NICE ROOM and breakfast as interest for loaning $150, in a strictly private family; security given. L 100, Tribune office.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY AT ABOUT $6 to $7 per week. Address B 100, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY GENTLEMAN AND WIFE ON NORTH or South Side. Terms must be reasonable. Address D 20, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

ONE LARGE PLANER AND MATCHER, DOUBLE cylinder, only been used 12 months, at half-price, by W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

ONE SECOND-HAND UPRIGHT ENGINE, 6-horse power, good as new, price $75. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

ONE SECOND-HAND IRON PLANER, DANE'S, 10 foot long, 28x30, good as new. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

TEN SECOND-HAND ENGINE LATHES, BUT little used, cheap. W. A. JAMES & CO., 275 South Canal-st.

WANTED—15 TO 25 HORSE-POWER ENGINE, provided I can purchase it at very low price; will purchase good second-hand engine. Address H. H. BALDWIN, Menominee, Ill.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—WILL THE YOUNG LADY THAT wore a sealskin hat, and left the Adelphi in an open carriage Tuesday night, answered to Camille, please address L 80, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—IF THIS MEETS THE EYE OF MR. Hood, he would much oblige by calling on D. L. GOODING.

PERSONAL—RANDOLPH-ST. CAR, TUESDAY, 6:30 p.m.: If interview is desired, name time and place. Address F 77, Tribune office.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—STOVES, FURniture, carpets, and house-furnishing goods. The only house in Chicago that can furnish a house complete with first-class new goods. Four floors of our new stone-front store building (25x125) are filled with choice goods, which will be sold at reasonable prices on easy monthly payments. W. A. LOWELL & CO., successors to Lowell Bros. & Co., 129 West Madison-st.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, Etc.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT DRUG CLERK OF several years' experience. Apply, with reference, at 732 West Lake-st.

Trades.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 FLORIST, WITH SOME capital to take half interest in first-class, well-established floral garden; one of the finest in the city. S. B. MITCHELL, 118 Quincy-st.

WANTED—BOY TO FEED GORDON PRESS; ONE with experience; no others need apply. C. H. WYMAN, 61 Washington-st.

WANTED—TWO WOOD TURNERS TO WORK on bedsteads. Address Buchanan Manufacturing Company, Buchanan, Mich.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE WOOD-worker. Apply at 238 and 240 Michigan-st.

WANTED—BOOKBINDERS, 2 FINISHERS, AND 3 good printed forwarders. DONOHUE, WILSON & HENNEBERRY, 105 Madison-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS LIGHT CARRIAGE ironer to go to St. Paul; if have some means will give an interest in business. Address D 85, Tribune office, where interview can be had.

WANTED—AT 365 WEST POLK-ST., A FOREMAN baker. Call Thursday and Friday afternoons; none but a competent man need apply; good wages will be paid.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS FOR ARkansas; 25 wood choppers for Wisconsin; cheap fare to the work. E. F. CHRISTIAN, 141 South Water-st., Room 1.

WANTED—10 WOOD-CHOPPERS; ONE GERMAN man, cook; 25 agents, ladies and men, at 23 West Randolph-st. J. H. SPERBECK & CO.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—CANVASSERS TO SELL MANN'S patent safety tube and self-filler for all kerosene lamps; Eureka no-chimney burner; new combination tool; large and beautiful chromos; Little Giant tack-hammer, and a hundred other new and fast-selling articles. The largest and most complete assortment of agents' goods in the world. C. M. LININGTON, 141 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN IN EVERY CITY AND town in the world. You can make $25 a day selling our Letter-Copying Book; no press, water, or brush required. Excelsior Manuf'ng Co., 18 Tribune Building. A. J. Dexter, President. J. B. C. Phillips, Secretary.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL FAST-SELLING PATENT articles, chromos, and jewelry. American Novelty Company, 113 East Madison-st., Room 13.

WANTED—SMART MEN IN EVERY COUNTY OF the United States to introduce the fastest-selling and best paying article on the market. Men of genteel appearance in search of a permanent business should send stamp for pamphlet and circulars giving full particulars. We send $1 samples free by express to parties who mean business. BAY & CO., Chicago, 61 LaSalle-st., Room 5.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN ON GOOD SALARY; must be able to loan on good security about $400 cash. Apply at 156 Washington-st., Room 41.

WANTED—BY AN ESTABLISHED HOUSE, TWO men to sell coal to family trade. Address D 30, Tribune office.

WANTED—MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT TO introduce something entirely new; big money in it. 265 West Harrison-st.

WANTED—SALESMEN, NOW TRAVELING IN wholesale groceries, to call at 131 Lake-st. STONE & CO.

WANTED—A MAN IN EVERY COUNTY IN THE States of Illinois, Wisconsin, and Minnesota, who is acquainted in his county, to sell Richardson's patent clothes-line reel; young men are making from $5 to $20 per day. Address WILLISTON & CO., 86 Fifth-av.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS TRAVELING SALESMAN for a California Wine-House; none but experienced men, of undoubted character, need apply. Address, stating references, O 29, Tribune office.

WANTED—IF YOU WANT A GOOD SITUATION and have some money to loan on A 1 security, call at the Monroe House, 171 East Monroe-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CANVASSER TO sell a staple article in every grocery. Call at 685 Carroll-av. No bummers wanted.

WANTED—THREE ACTIVE SALESMEN OF good address to sell coal on liberal commission. Call at 10 a. m. at 59 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—FOUR GOOD MEN AT ROOM 19 Reaper Block. Call after 9 a. m. northeast corner Clark and Washington-sts.

WANTED—THREE GOOD MEN WHO ARE WILLING to work to sell all kinds of coal in city market on a very liberal commission. Apply at 92 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—GIRL FOR COOKING, WASHING, and ironing, at 126 South Wood-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL WHO UNDERstands cooking, washing, and ironing; must be a good cook; in a German family. 1138 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework; one who is willing to go to Hyde Park; good wages. Apply at 1629 Prairie-av.

WANTED—BY SATURDAY—A THOROUGHLY competent girl for second work; must be smart and neat and help wash and iron; Norwegian preferred. Call mornings. 797 Michigan-av.

WANTED—AT 254 SOUTH PARK-AV., A GOOD German or Swedish girl for general housework; small family.

WANTED—AT 287 WARREN-AV., A GOOD GIRL to do general housework; German preferred.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; Swede or German preferred. Apply at 365 Walnut-st.

WANTED—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, A GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron; also a second girl; Swede, Norwegian, or German; must be first-class in every respect. 491 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO-DAY, 2 GOOD GIRLS IN A PRIvate boarding-house; one to cook, wash, and iron; one to wait on table and do up-stairs work, at 300 State-st.

WANTED—AT 224 OGDEN-AV., A NEAT GERman, Swede, or colored girl for general housework; good wages.

WANTED—A GOOD GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl for kitchen work; good wages. MILSTED'S Coffee House and Bakery, 112 Dearborn-st., near Washington.

WANTED—A GERMAN, SWEDISH, OR NORwegian girl to cook, wash, and iron. Inquire at No. 914 Michigan-av., near Twenty-fifth-st.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL FOR general housework; must be an experienced cook, good washer, and ironer. 904½ Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSE work in a small family. Apply at once at 598 Congress-st. near Ashland-av.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—OPERATORS ON THE SEWING-MAchine; must furnish their own (heavy) machines. Apply at 25 Walnut-st.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS SEWING GIRLS AT 189 West Indiana-st.

Nurses.

WANTED—A SMALL GERMAN OR NORWEGIAN girl to take care of children. 68 Park-av.

WANTED—A WET-NURSE. APPLY TO DR. H. A. JOHNSON, 4 Sixteenth-st., from 9 to 12 a. m.

WANTED—YOUNG GIRL TO TAKE CARE OF A child through the day. Apply Room 45, Atherton House, corner Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av.

Housekeepers.

WANTED—A HOUSEKEEPER BY A GENTLEman aged 50; a genteel, social, companionable lady under 30. Please address, in confidence, H W N, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FEW INTELLIGENT YOUNG LAdies to engage in a light, respectable employment, paying from $4 to $6 per day. Expenses advanced. References required. ALBERT AYRES, 122 Clark-st.

WANTED—YOUNG LADY TO DIRECT CIRCUlars. Apply between 8 and 9 a. m., show-case warerooms, 141 State-st. G. J. MACEY.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FIRST-CLASS MACHINE SHOP, FOUNDRY, AND blacksmith shops, at Fox Lake, Wis., for sale, together with engine, boiler, planers, lathes, and all the machinery for the manufacture of agricultural implements; all in tip-top order, and a fine location to make money. Or would take a partner with cash capital. W. T. WEBER, 72 South Halsted-st., Chicago.

HALF INTEREST IN SASH, DOOR, AND BLIND shop, buildings, and machinery for sale; all in running order. Address or call at 232 Fourier-st.

ON ACCOUNT OF SICKNESS, I WILL SELL FOR $350 cash my wholesale manufacturing business that is paying well. Call and examine for yourself. E. J. LEWIS, 203 West Madison-st.

RARE INVESTMENT FOR CAPITAL—FOR SALE—The best body of architectural granite between the Allegheny and Rocky Mountains, free from impurities, inexhaustible in quantity, 470 acres, near Iron Mountain Railroad, halfway between St. Louis and Columbus, Ky. For particulars address M. P. CAYCE & SONS, Farmington, Mo.

THE WHOLE OR ONE-HALF INTEREST IN A restaurant, bar, sleeping-rooms, and private supper rooms, old established stand, for sale to a party who can run it; favorable terms; am engaged in other business. Address D 40, Tribune office.

WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED CARRIAGE manufactory, with a large country trade, a competent man with $5,000. Address C 60, Tribune office.

$1,000 WILL BUY AN ESTALISHED COAL business paying large profits. Ill health reason for selling. A rare chance. Address D 70, Tribune office.

LOST AND FOUND.

FOUND—ON MADISON-ST., ONE LARGE POCKetbook and contents. The owner can have the same by calling at No. 134 East Madison-st., Room 3, and proving property and paying charges.

LOST—OR STOLEN—A BUNDLE OF ACCOUNT-books tied up together, belonging to Whitcomb & Brown, 67 Market-st. Any one returning them to the owners will be liberally rewarded.

$200 REWARD—LOST—A POCKETBOOK, containing 1 note for $600, 1 note for $200, and other valuable papers, one 1,000-mile ticket for C. & N. W. Ry., and $60 in currency. The payment of all the papers is stopped already, and same are of no use to any person. Above reward will be paid to finder on delivering contents to G. O. BORN, care of G. A. Davilda, 149 East Monroe-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Saturdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO.'S, Nos. 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

FOR SALE—BLACK MARE, AGED 5, FREE AND sound, with harness, top buggy, and cutter, for $300. Address F 38, Tribune office.

WANTED—A HORSE FOR HIS KEEPING OR ON reasonable terms. Call at No. 19 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A GOOD, HEAVY HORSE SUITABLE for a spring truck in exchange for white lead and paints. 305 Kinzie-st.

WANTED—FOR CASH, BAY HORSE, WEIGHT 1,000 to 1,050 lbs. One that can show and has a record of 40. Must be gentle and sound in all respects. Address F 47, Tribune office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES—LEGALLY OBTAINED, NOT FRAUDulently. Fee after decree. Eleven years' practice in the courts of Chicago. Address Post-Office Box 1037.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR INCOMpatibility, etc.; scandal avoided; fee after decree. Address P. O. Box 284, Chicago.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—FUR OVERCOAT—A SPLENDID beaver coat at a reasonable price. [illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A TRAVELING SALESMAN having six years' experience; can give good reference. Address F 37, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MEMBER OF THE Board of Trade, experienced in the grain and provision trade; a good bookkeeper and correspondent. Address M 20, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A COMPETENT BOOKkeeper acquainted with the city grocery trade is open to an engagement; good references. Address F 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER, ASsistant bookkeeper, corresponding clerk, or any office work; a good penman and good references. Address C. R. LEWIS, 196 East Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN as night clerk, porter, or watchman; good references. Address C 80, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND DO general work by a good, sober man; single. Good references. Wages to suit the times. Address D 18, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED man as watchman, or janitor, or messenger; the very best of reference. Address L 90, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL housework or second work. Apply at 11 Belden-av., near Twenty-ninth-st. Good reference.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS GIRL to cook, wash, and iron in a private family; a good, steady person. Apply at 1519 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as cook in a small family; no objections to washing. Call at 251 Thirty-first-st. corner Burnside.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT AND experienced girl of American birth to do second work; is also a neat sewer and fond of children. Apply at No. 83 Green-st., near Madison.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL TO do second work. Please call at 282 Kossuth-st., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-fifth, near Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A STEADY GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Reference if required. Please call at 650 State-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl in a private family to do general housework or as second girl. Call for two days at 380 South May-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL to do second work in a first-class private family. Call or address 431 West Harrison-st. The best of references given.

SITUATION WANTED—IN A SMALL FAMILY BY a German girl to do general housework. Best of references. Address CARRIE, 189 North Clark-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A DANISH GIRL IN a small private family to do general housework. Address C 100, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in a small family by a young Swedish girl; references given. Please call at 262 Thirty-third-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL AS COOK OR laundress in a private family; best of reference given. Please call or address 447 Twenty-sixth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO general housework. Call at No. 328 South Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCANDINAVIAN girl in a private family; washing, ironing, cooking, and general housework. Call for two days at 101 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—FOR KITCHEN WORK or general housework; has no objection to a boarding-house; has the best city reference. Call for 2 days at 327 Fifth-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO GOOD GIRLS, one to cook and the other to do second work; best of references given. 215 South Sangamon-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY TO attend an invalid and sew or care for children; willing to make herself useful. Address F 10, Tribune office.

Housekeepers.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A WIDOW LADY, aged 28, as housekeeper for a widower. Address D 90, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female assistance of any nationality, for city or country, can be suited at once by leaving orders at Miss CUNNINGHAM'S office, 460 East Division-st., North Side.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of all nationalities can be suited on short notice. Mrs. S. LAPRISE, 354 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY AS copyist or clerk. Call at 35 O'Brien-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS GOVERNESS TO young children, by a person who is competent to teach piano, singing, and the English branches. Address O 63, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

A.—TO LOAN—MONEY ON CHICAGO PROPerty for a term of years at following rates:
On improved business property in sums of $25,000 and upwards at 8 per cent.
On first-class residence property, in sums of $4,000 and upwards, at 9 per cent.
Small sums and on unimproved at 10 per cent.
J. D. HARVEY, Mortgage Loans, 80 Washington-st., corner Dearborn.

A. A. A.—$25,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS OF FROM $5,000 to $10,000 on well-located Chicago property. Apply to W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 90 East Washington-st.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 8 AND 9 PER CENT ON Chicago property. J. H. REED, New York. JOHN H. AVERY, Chicago, 159 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY PROPerty in sums of $1,000 and upwards. Apply to UNION TRUST CO., 135 South Clark-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON APPROVED SECURITY, in sums to suit. Apply to PETER SMITH, 26 East Randolph-st., up-stairs.

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Ten pianos, which have been rented for a few months and are in perfect condition, from $175 to $300 each.
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Five portable rosewood melodeons, from $15 to $25.
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$200 WILL BUY AN ELEGANT ROSEWOOD piano, handsome case, with moldings, round corners, carved legs and lyre; all modern improvements; warranted for five years. MARTIN'S, 154 State-st.

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SITUATION WANTED—AN TEACHER OR TUTOR by a Harvard graduate and experienced teacher; best of references given. Address No. 3 Hotel Hartman, Boston, Mass.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN TO LEARN telegraphing; tuition to be paid out of salary after situation is secured. Northwest corner Gardner Block.

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WOOD'S MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. Afternoon, "Hidden Hand." Evening, "Ticket-of-Leave Man."

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ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Halsted street, between Madison and Monroe. "Saratoga."

HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "The California Minstrels."

The Chicago Tribune.

Thursday Morning, February 3, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 88½.

Slightly warmer weather, to be followed by another freezer, are the conditions predicted for this region to-day.

Oxford University will not accept MAX MUELLER's resignation, but will give him a deputy who shall do all the work and share in the salary, leaving MAX free to pursue his studies of Indian literature.

Springfield is getting along quite comfortably without the services of the policemen discharged by Mayor HAY, and, as the firemen hold themselves in readiness to respond to fire-alarms as usual, the policy of coercion and revenge seems to have resulted in reducing expenses without damage or danger to the tax-payers.

The same Washington dispatch which states that the Democrats will oppose the restoration of the tax upon tea and coffee conveys the information that the House Committee on War Claims has before it bills aggregating $20,000,000. There is a total of about $40,000,000 involved in this combination, and it is not on the credit side of the Government balance-sheet.

The Treasury Department exhibit for January shows that the total expenditures of the Government for the six months ending Dec. 31, including interest on the public debt, were $141,193,205. Bonds to the amount of $3,594,700, deposited by National Banks as security for circulation, were withdrawn during the past month, and about $2,000,000 of National Bank currency was retired.

The House Committee on Education and Labor are engaged in the consideration of several bills having for their object the appropriation for educational purposes of the future proceeds of the sale of public lands. A bill will probably be reported, giving to the common schools of every State, according to the rate of illiteracy, their proportion of the fund, and an effort will be made to secure a share for the higher educational institutions.

The ghost of Cæsarism is no longer to be classed among the Democratic bugbears, having been decently interred by the action of the House yesterday in defeating the bill reported by the Judiciary Committee for a constitutional amendment restricting the Presidency to a single term. The substitutes proposed by Messrs. FRYE and REAGAN, fixing the term at six years, shared the same fate, and the attempt to save the measure by recommittal was thwarted by Speaker KERR, who cast the deciding vote in the negative.

Cold comfort for parties urging claims on account of Indian depredations is afforded by Prof. SEELYE, of Massachusetts, who has been successful in securing the adoption by the House Committee on Indian Affairs of a resolution which excludes all claims of this character except in cases where treaty stipulations render the Government responsible. Prof. SEELYE's theory is that the United States Government is not a Redskin Outrage Insurance Company, and that persons who elect to live on the frontier do so with their eyes open to all the chances, and hence at their own risk.

COLVIN's success as a hanger-on seems to have encouraged some of the Aldermen to hope for an extension of their terms of office by similar means—by refusing to call an election for members of the Common Council. A report is current that such a scheme is under consideration, and there can be no doubt that, if the way were reasonably clear of difficulties and dangers, the Mayor's example would be followed, and a Hold-Over Ring organized in the Council. Fortunately, however, the people are masters of the situation so far as the election of Aldermen is concerned. The law distinctly provides the date when such an election shall occur, and even though the Council should omit to designate judges and polling-places, the election would be held, and the Aldermen-elect would take their seats. It would require a degree of boldness and recklessness far exceeding that shown in putting through ordinary jobs and steals to bring an Aldermanic-Ring up to the point of attempting the continuation of their terms for another year. The thing will probably not be attempted.

The Chicago produce markets were generally firm yesterday. Mess pork was active and 15@25c per brl higher, closing at $19.70 cash and $19.90@19.92½ for March. Lard was in moderate demand and 5@10c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $12.12½ cash and $12.25 seller March. Meats were in fair demand and steady, at 7⅛c for boxed shoulders, 10⅜c for do short ribs, and 11c for do short clears. Highwines were quiet and unchanged, at $1.05 per gallon. Flour was dull and steady. Wheat was moderately active and firmer, closing at 98⅛c seller the month and 97⅞c for March. Corn was more active and ⅛c lower, closing at 39⅛c cash and 40⅛c for March. Oats were steady, closing at 30⅞c cash and 31⅛c for March. Rye was quiet at 67@67½c. Barley was quiet and firmer, at [illegible] for February and [illegible] for March. Hogs were active at [illegible], selling at $7.30@7.85. The cattle trade was dull at weak and irregular prices. Sales at $2.50@6.00. Sheep were active and firm. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $113.12½ in greenbacks at the close.

If two days of cold weather and snow furnish any reliable basis for judgment, we may assume that winter has finally arrived, although at a very late period in the season, since spring will be upon us in little less than four weeks. Storms are raging about us in all directions, east and west. BOREAS seems to be loose and raging like a lion, and yet to-day may be balmy again as a day in June. It is to be hoped not. We need winter now until the end of its allotted term. We can endure it during the next few weeks with more patience than we can the heat of next summer without ice or ice at starvation prices. The farmers need winter even more than the people in cities, for their pork is souring on their hands, and they cannot get their wheat and corn to market, owing to the bad condition of the roads. If Old Probabilities, therefore, can grant us three or four weeks of winter, and report snow and ice in liberal quantities, and numerous areas of low barometer, he will confer a very grateful boon alike upon the people of city and country.

> We cannot vouch for the accuracy of the report, but we have been told by a former *attache* of THE TRIBUNE office that the compensation for the services of that paper to the Cobden Club "came in the shape of $10,000 gold checks, and HORACE WHITE put the checks in his own pocket." The employe stated that he got his information from one of the stockholders, who, in a moment of indiscretion, had vented his wrath upon Mr. WHITE's head for his selfish actions.—*Chicago Journal.*

We are very much surprised that Mr. WILSON should permit so false, scandalous, and libelous a charge to appear in the columns of his newspaper. We cannot believe that any "former *attache* of THE TRIBUNE" ever told anybody so lying a story, and we shall be greatly obliged to the editor of the *Journal* if he will give us the name of that "*former attache.*" We do not believe that Mr. HORACE WHITE ever received from the Cobden Club, or any other club, or from any individual, the value of one cent, or any greater sum, for any article on the tariff question he ever inserted in the columns of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE. One thing, however, is absolutely certain, which is, that the present editor of THE TRIBUNE never before heard the defamatory report which the *Journal* publishes, and if any of the stockholders of THE TRIBUNE had ever made such a charge, or believed there was foundation for it, he thinks it would have come to his knowledge. Mr. WHITE is not in the city at present, or we should have waited for him to characterize the foul calumny in his own way.

THE NEW TARIFF.

The bill proposed by Mr. MORRISON for the simplification of the tariff is in many respects admirably arranged. Apart from the repeal of oppressive taxation on many things entering into various branches of manufacture, and the reduction of other taxes to a point where they will produce an increase of revenue, the bill is especially commendable because of its simplification of the tax itself. The present tariff imposes a duplicated tax on a majority of the principal imports. Thus, a tax on cotton goods was made up of a specific rate per square yard and an additional tax of 20 per cent. In this way 100 square yards of cotton cloth valued at 8 cents per square yard paid the following tax:

100 square yards at 8 cents	$ 8.00
Specific tax of 5 cents	5.00
20 per cent on $8.00	1.60
Cost in gold of cotton delivered in United States	14.60
Total tax	6.60
Rate per cent of tax	.82

Under the present tariff, this cotton had at the Custom-House to be measured, weighed, the number of threads to the square inch counted, and its foreign value ascertained. The new bill abolishes the *ad valorem* tax and reduces that on the cotton. Specific duties of so much per pound or square yard are substituted for the *ad valorem*. The same wholesome reform is made in the duties on wools and woolen goods and on iron and steel manufactures.

There is no greater source of fraud and corruption in the collection of revenue from imports than the *ad valorem* system. It opens the doors to dishonesty on the part of the importer, and offers as extensive operations for bribery and blackmail on the part of the revenue officer. Under that system there is a continuous robbery of the revenue by the connivance of dishonest importers and revenue officers, and a constant opportunity for revenue officers to extort blackmail from honest importers. Under that system a merchant who buys goods in Europe is compelled to have them invoiced, not at the price he actually pays, but at the current price of the day; he must include in the invoice the cost of boxing, cartage, freight to the place of shipment, wharfage, and other petty and minor expenses, and these are included in the foreign valuation of the goods. If, by accident, any of these items be omitted, the whole invoice of goods is forfeited and the importer subjected to a heavy fine. The vigilant revenue officer discovering such an error, involving but a loss of a few cents of revenue, is armed with the power of inflicting heavy losses on the importer, and demands a consideration for his silence. The merchant who contracts in January at the prices of that time, for goods to be manufactured and delivered in May, makes out his invoice at the contract price, which may be made lower or higher than the price in May. In case the price in May be greater than the contract, he must alter his invoice and knowingly swear that he bought them at the prices in May, or, if he invoice them at the price actually paid, the whole invoice is subject to confiscation, and he becomes subject to penalties of false swearing and frauds upon the revenue. The dishonest importer, by connivance with the revenue officer, invoices his goods at one-third less than they cost, or, as in recent cases, invoices cases as containing a class of cheap and inferior goods, when in fact they are filled with costly goods; the confederate in the Custom-House passes the whole thing as invoiced, and the revenue is defrauded accordingly. It is to the interest of every importer, where his goods are taxed by valuation, to keep a Custom-House officer under liberal pay, and a very large number of the revenue officers would willingly serve the Government without pay rather than lose the opportunities which these offices offer.

It is safe to assume that one-third of the lawful revenue from customs are never collected because of the frauds committed under the *ad valorem* system by dishonest importers and revenue officers. The whisky frauds sink into insignificance, financially, when compared with those committed on the revenue from customs. As the sale of crooked whisky interfered with and destroyed the profits of the men doing an honest business, so the fraudulent importations of the dishonest importer [illegible] the business of honest importers. When imported silks are sold by wholesale in New York 30 per cent cheaper than their cost in Europe, honest importations become a losing business.

The proposed Tariff bill should pass, even if it had no other merit than that it abolishes the *ad valorem* duties on cotton, woolen, and iron goods. The repeal of those duties repeals practically the legal means offered to all manner of frauds now committed. Let the value be properly or improperly entered in the invoices, the duty is hereafter to be assessed on pounds, yards, and dozens. Under the present tariff we have the complication of both specific and *ad valorem* duties on the same articles. The new tariff also abolishes the requirement to include the boxing, cartage, and incidental expenses attending the shipment of goods in the valuation for dutiable purposes.

THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL AND TOM SCOTT.

The Louisville *Courier-Journal* of a recent issue replies to THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE upon the general question of appropriations as between the North and South, and specially upon the question of Government aid to TOM SCOTT's Texas-Pacific scheme. Before replying to the latter, we will briefly refer to one or two of its statements regarding the former. The *Courier-Journal* expresses itself as at a loss to understand our territorial location of the proposed railroad and insists upon it that it is a Southern road. In the North, when we speak of the North and South in general terms and without any special explanation, we always mean the old free States and the old slave States. The Territories are neither North nor South. They are always referred to as the West or Far West. When we speak of railroads in the North, the railroads of the old free States are meant, and when we speak of railroads in the South, the railroads in the old slave States are meant. In this sense, the road is not a Southern road at all. The *Courier-Journal* overlooks the fact that this road will be of no benefit to seven or eight of the Southern States, that its location is not Southern, that it will not be built by Southern men nor by Southern money, and that the profits of its construction will inure to the benefit of a Construction Ring at Philadelphia. Again, says the *Courier-Journal*: "Heretofore our contemporary has been prone to recognize the claims of only one section when bounties were to be bestowed, and to insist upon the principle of national autonomy and unity solely when duties are to be performed." This is a serious misstatement of fact. THE TRIBUNE has never denied the claims of one section as against the other, and, since the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad and the discovery that the Government had put its hands into the fire and burned them, it has consistently and continually opposed all subsidies and special taxes and bounties and Government aid of any description for the benefit of individuals. If the *Courier-Journal* has not discovered this fact, it has not read THE TRIBUNE either with attention or intelligence. Another point made by THE TRIBUNE is ignored altogether by the *Courier-Journal*. It does not explain what benefit this road will be to Kentucky. It does not show us what goods the people of Kentucky have to distribute over Arizona and New Mexico, or what products they expect to derive from thence, unless they have found some profitable commercial uses for sand, volcanic rocks, and cactuses.

We come now to the specific object of the *Courier-Journal's* importunity, TOM SCOTT's Texas-Pacific scheme. We would like to ask the *Courier-Journal* what objection it has to California capitalists building the road out of their own money, with the aid of the original land-grants with which the California & Southern Pacific Company was endowed by Congress at the time of their incorporation. They have already more than complied with the conditions imposed upon them. Their road is already completed to within a few miles of San Bernardino, and by July next will reach the terminus at Fort Yuma. It has done all this, without Government aid, out of private capital. Now what has TOM SCOTT done? He has failed in his original contract. The conditions that he should build eastward from San Diego and westward from Sherman, Texas, at the rate of not less than 125 miles per year, have not been complied with, and now he comes in and asks the Government to help him out by guaranteeing nearly $300,000,000 in interest and a contingent assumption of over $150,000,000 of principal indebtedness. To this THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE does make, and will continue to make, strenuous objection. It has no objection to make to the operations of the California & Southern Pacific Company, or any other company that is building roads out of private capital and the usual land-grant. It would have no objection to its building JAY COOKE's Northern Pacific upon these terms. It has no objection, and has already recommended that, as the land-grant of the Texas-Pacific Company has been forfeited by their failure to build the road as rapidly as they agreed, it should be turned over to the Southern Pacific Company upon an agreement to construct a certain number of miles every year along the 32d parallel, which the Southern Pacific is ready to undertake, and thus the road would be constructed without any increase of the national debt or mortgaging of the public credit. If it were not constructed, the lands would revert to the Government, and no public loss would be sustained. We object to the impudent demand of TOM SCOTT because it is a dangerous policy to plunder the National Treasury and pledge the national credit on special bounties for the benefit of individuals or private construction rings. We object to it because if Government aid is granted to this particular scheme it will be followed by schemes without number of a similar description all over the South and North, and the Government cannot equitably refuse to help them. We object to it because now, if ever, economy and retrenchment should be practiced, and the Federal Treasury has not a dollar to spare or any credit to give to any one. The *Courier-Journal* should oppose the TOM SCOTT scheme for precisely the same reasons, and every other scheme of a similar character. Will it answer us categorically what objection it has to giving the construction of its Pacific Road to a company which is ready to take the Texas-Pacific charter and go ahead and construct the road out of its own resources? Will it also answer us categorically and explain why, in view of these facts, it is urging the Government to give TOM SCOTT its credit?

An ultra-protection paper owlishly observes:

> Is it not exceedingly strange that a set attempt should be made to *increase* the revenue from customs by *reducing* the duties,—that, too, when competent judges estimate that some two millions of laborers are out of employment.

When duties on articles are so high as to be almost or altogether prohibitory, the only way to increase the revenue from such articles is by *reducing* the duties. Anybody but a fool will see or a knave admit that. The present duties on hundreds of articles are substantially prohibitory, and yield little or no revenue. The framers of the excessive imposts thereon intended they should be; they were made excessive for two purposes, first, to enable the Eastern makers of similar articles to charge high prices for their goods, and secondly, to suppress revenue by suppressing importation. But we are told there are "two millions of laborers out of employment." If such are the disastrous results under an ultra-protective tariff, is it not high time that it should be reformed in order that the wheels of industry and commerce may again revolve? If those two millions of idle laborers are to be set at work, a market must be found for the products of their labor. It will never be found while the system of obstruction is retained that prohibits exportation of manufactures. The home market is glutted, and the back-water of "protection" prevents an outflow to other countries of the surplus productions of the loom, anvil, and forge.

PRIZE-MONEY AND BRIBERY.

That was a fine sentence which NELSON ran up at the mast-head of his flag-ship at the battle of Trafalgar. Men still thrill at the thought of the words: "England expects every man to do his duty." But then and since, in the English navy and in ours, the words really used to cheer the sailor have been: "Your country expects you to do your duty, partly because you ought to do so and partly because she offers you an enormous bribe for doing it." The whole system of prize-money is wrong. It inflicts heavy losses upon the nation; it breeds envy and bad blood in the army; and it saps the morale of the navy. It originated at a time when naval warfare was largely carried on by privateers. In order to secure sailors for the regular navy, it was necessary to bid high, and the bid was put in the shape of prize-money. It is a relic of freebooting. The privateer on sea and the guerrilla on land have fallen into disrepute, but the worst features of the former are preserved in the rules governing the navies of the two great maritime powers of the world. Mr. WILLIS, of New York, has done well in introducing into the House a bill designed to abolish the payment of prize-money. It should be passed.

The system costs the nation, in time of war, enormous sums. The money distributed among the officers and men of our blockade squadrons, during the last War, is said to have amounted to nearly $40,000,000. This was a dead loss to the nation. The people supplied all the capital, the vessels, equipment, ammunition, fuel, and wages, necessary for the capture of the blockade-runners, and then let its employes, already well paid, take all the profits. This is much as if A. T. STEWART, after furnishing every cent of the capital needed to carry on his business and paying the salaries of all his clerks, should be called upon to divide all the profits among the latter.

The system makes an unjust distinction between the army and navy, one that is bitterly felt by the former. During the late War, the capture of a thousand bales of cotton by soldiers yielded the latter nothing but honor; their capture by sailors yielded not only honor, but plenty of hard cash besides. There was neither reason nor justice in this. The Red River campaign was a mere marauding foray, in which BANKS' army was used as a cat's-paw for the gunboats, which took on board the cotton seized by the soldiers, and then claimed and collected prize-money on it. This sharp trick was played again and again down the Mississippi and along the whole coast. It was flagrantly unjust to the army.

The system demoralizes the navy. It turns sailors into buccaneers and makes naval warfare a game of grab. It leads to endless quarrels and law-suits, and replaces the Stars and Stripes by the Almighty Dollar as the sign of an American war-ship. The single argument in its favor is that it increases the efficiency of the navy. This is a mistake. A soldier does his duty because honor urges him on. We are not prepared to believe that the United States must bribe its sailors to do their duty.

THE TAX ON TEA AND COFFEE.

There is no greater fraud than the sentimental cry of "a free breakfast" which cowardly politicians, windy demagogues, and interested protectionists indulge whenever it is proposed to put a tax on tea and coffee. They hold it to be enormous oppression to tax tea and coffee, which they insist is an invasion of the sanctity of "a free breakfast." What peculiar sanctity there is in a free breakfast which does not equally pertain to a free dinner and a free supper we do not know. The three meals are equally important, equally general in all families; and there is no more reason why the hand of the tax-gatherer should not extend to one as well as to the other. Such a thing as a free breakfast is unknown in this country, and perhaps unknown to any other country. The nearest approach to it is in England, where the only thing pertaining to the breakfast-table that is taxed is the tea and coffee. The British tax-gatherer, in his search for revenue, finds nothing in the kitchen where the breakfast is prepared, or in the dining-room where it is served, or on the table to which the family sit down to eat the breakfast, from which to collect a tax, except the two articles, tea and coffee. All else is free.

In this country the case is different. Beginning in the kitchen, the stove is taxed; the coal-hod with which the fire is replenished is taxed; the boiler in which the coffee is boiled, if of tin, is taxed, and if of part tin and part copper, is taxed doubly. The tea-pot, whether of simple earthenware or of more pretentious britannia or plated nickel, is taxed heavily. In like manner the coffee-pot has to pay its share of the national burden. The coffee and the tea cups, which are somewhat indispensable in the use of tea and coffee, are taxed, and this tax cannot be evaded by the use of tin cups or glass mugs, for these are also taxed. The spoons, whether of iron or plated ware, are taxed. The plates and dishes on the table, the salt, and the cellar, and the spoon, are taxed. The table-cover, the knives and forks, and the glassware, all are taxed. The carpet on the floor, the stove in the room, the window-blinds, the glass in the windows, the table itself, if painted or oiled, or has castors, are taxed. The varnished or painted chairs pay tax. But the most essential article of all in a breakfast where tea and coffee are used is sugar or sirup. Every pound of sugar put upon the table has paid a tax of from 50 to 70 per cent in gold. Any person who buys one dollar's worth of sugar at a time, when he reflects that one-half the cost of that sugar is tax, can then estimate how "free" is the breakfast to which he sits down. The total tax collected on sugar and molasses every year in the United States is not less than $40,000,000. A small portion of this is protective and the rest is collected as revenue. The talk of "a free breakfast," with sugar taxed from 50 to 70 per cent, is one of those absurdities which mark the demagogue or the ignoramus. In England there is no tax on sugar, nor is there any tax on any article pertaining to the breakfast or dinner table, except tea and coffee. Our breakfast-table pays tax on everything except tea and coffee.

The tax on tea and coffee is the most desirable of all taxes, because it produces more revenue in proportion to the tax, and because it does not increase the cost of the articles to the consumers. We repealed the tax three years ago under a combination of ignorance and cowardice on the part of a majority of Congress. We lost the revenue and did not reduce taxation. The Secretary of the Treasury has officially informed Congress that as soon as we repealed the duty on tea and coffee the prices of those articles were advanced at the place of growth by local and other charges.

The difference between the operations of a tax on tea and coffee and a tax on other imports, so far as revenue and taxation are concerned, is so striking that any one can see it at a glance. In 1871 we imported tea which produced $8,323,000 revenue, and coffee which produced $10,969,000, and cotton manufactures which produced $10,773,000. There were also produced and sold in the United States cotton goods to the amount of $165,000,000. These figures show the following comparative results:

Articles.	Value.	Tax.	Revenue.
Cotton, foreign......	$ 26,587,994	$10,773,832	$10,773,832
Cotton, domestic.....	165,000,000	60,000,000	None.
Totals..........	$191,587,994	$70,773,832	$10,773,832
Tea..............	$ 14,274,156	$ 8,322,995	$ 8,322,995
Coffee...........	19,428,698	10,969,098	10,969,098
Totals..........	$ 42,702,854	$19,292,093	$19,292,093

It will be seen that the people of the United States paid a fraction over $19,000,000 tax on tea and coffee, and that the whole of that tax went into the Treasury; that in the same time they paid over $70,000,000 tax on cotton goods, of which only 10 cents on the dollar was paid into the Treasury,—the other 90 cents on the dollar having been special bounty. The tax on tea and coffee is a tax for revenue, and the tax on cottons a tax for protection.

By repealing the tax on tea and coffee Congress reduced taxation just $19,000,000 and reduced revenue precisely to the same amount. Now, had Congress repealed the entire duty on cotton goods, it would have reduced taxation $70,000,000 and reduced revenue only $10,000,000.

There are other things as sacred as tea and coffee, and quite as indispensable for human comfort. We have referred already to the articles of sugar and molasses, from which the Government collects twice as much revenue as it does from tea and coffee combined. There are persons in the country outside of Congress who wear shirts and other underclothing of cotton as well as of wool, and who, if reduced to the alternative of dispensing with them or with tea and coffee, would prefer to give up the latter. Boots and shoes are also as "sacred" and as essential to human comfort as tea and coffee, and yet all these articles, as well as every description of clothing, are taxed excessively, not for revenue, but on the partnership plan of 10 cents to the Government and 90 cents to support the protected paupers. In the face of these notorious facts there will be men in Congress who will object to a purely revenue tax of ten to twenty millions of dollars on tea and coffee, but who will insist on retaining taxes to the amount of two or three hundred millions on clothing and other indispensable necessities from which the Government will not receive more than twenty to forty millions of revenue. These men talk of "free breakfasts" with more taxes on the contents of the breakfast-table than are tolerated in any other civilized country.

THE PARDONING POWER.

The Springfield *Journal* has taken the pains, evidently at the instance of Gov. BEVERIDGE, to prepare and tabulate a comparative statement of the number of pardons issued under the respective administrations of Govs. OGLESBY, PALMER, and BEVERIDGE. It is put forth as a vindication of the latter against the criticisms that have been made on his use, or rather misuse, of the pardoning power. Without entering into the details of this statement, it is sufficient to say that the result shows that Gov. BEVERIDGE has granted more pardons than PALMER did, and fewer pardons than OGLESBY did, in proportion to the number of convicts in the Penitentiary. Before Gov. BEVERIDGE can satisfy either himself or the public, however, that he has not made an injudicious use of the pardoning power, he must recall the fact that both Gov. OGLESBY and Gov. PALMER were also severely criticised for the too liberal exercise of their authority in this respect. In Gov. OGLESBY's case the criticisms were pretty severe, and a good deal of public indignation was expressed, and the objection was only tempered by his showing that his pardons were granted mainly at about the expiration of the terms which the pardoned criminals had been condemned to serve, and that they were granted principally for the purpose of restoring these recipients of Executive clemency to their full rights of citizenship. In the case of Gov. PALMER, we do not know that he ever justified himself before the people for his use of the pardoning power. As to Gov. BEVERIDGE's conduct in this regard, the criticism has been based not so much upon the number of persons whom he has pardoned as upon the character of criminals he has let loose upon the community; so that, with the full benefit of the statement that has been made on his behalf, it is no answer to the fault that has been found in him. His sympathies seem to have been roused too often in favor of men who barely escaped the gallows and those condemned for crimes of violence. It is that he has set free men convicted of manslaughter who would have been sentenced in some communities for murder; others who have attempted to commit murder, and still others who had become a terror to the public as burglars and desperate robbers. If he should pardon DAVIS, recently sentenced to the Penitentiary for killing WEYLAND, because his accidental intoxication at the time of the killing saved him from the gallows, Gov. BEVERIDGE would but follow out the line of pardons for which he has been criticised heretofore. He has been using his Executive authority in such a way as to create suspicion that he treats it as a personal privilege instead of a sacred public trust, as something to be given away like a "Christmas-box" or a New Year's present. This is the real cause of complaint, and to this the comparative statement of the Springfield *Journal* is no answer whatever. [illegible] to relieve Gov. BEVERIDGE and his successors from the danger of this error in estimating the exact character of the pardoning power, it will be well for the Legislature to create an Advisory Council to assist the Governor in disposing of applications for pardon. This it may do under the new Constitution, which says:

> The Governor shall have power to grant reprieves, commutations, and pardons, after conviction, for all offenses, *subject to such regulations* as may be provided by law relative to the manner of applying therefor.

Under this provision, the Legislature may create a Pardoning Board which shall pass upon applications before they go to the Governor. Such a system has been adopted in some of the Eastern States, on account of the sentimental way in which Governors abused the pardoning power, and, we believe, with good results. It is not necessary that such a Board should be elected in addition to the other State officers, but certain officers, including the Attorney-General and one or more members of the Supreme Court, might be designated to act in this capacity. An Advisory Board of this kind would both assist the Governor and aid in the proper dispensation of justice. The provision for pardoning condemned criminals was never intended to be employed for sentimental purposes, but to enable the State to correct any injustice that may have been done by the unavoidable suppression of evidence or to avoid unnecessary cruelty in visiting the pains of a penitentiary upon men who may have become hopeless invalids or insane. It is more likely that a Board of convenient access and competent membership would arrive at the truth of the applications, and it is less likely that such a Board would be betrayed into personal motives, than a single person invested with absolute power both in the premises and in the final disposition of the cases that come before him. Some member of the Legislature may best serve his State, perhaps, by preparing a scheme for legislation on this matter.

THE DISTRICT RING.

In 1869 the looker-on in Washington saw from the back-door of the Capitol a straggling city on a rolling surface mainly composed of mud, marsh, and morass. The extreme inconvenience of living in a mud-hole, the distance of the hole from the centre of the country, and its exposed situation, so plainly shown in the War of 1812 and in the Rebellion, led to an earnest demand for the removal of the Capital. This scared the politicians and placemen of the city, the property-owners, whose lands would be valuable only for use as the raw material of mud-pies if the Capital were moved, and the speculative Congressmen, Senators and Representatives, who were gambling in options on eligible bits of morass and quagmire. A gigantic system of improvements was at once determined upon. The American attachment to such a system—a Ring—speedily became apparent. It was a well-equipped Ring, with a Boss and a set of satellites in the shape of contractors, lobbyists, and men who live on "percentages." All sorts of work was done. Sewers were built. Streets were graded. Valleys were filled and hills cut down. Everybody who had a patent pavement, and understood how to lay it in accordance with the doctrines of addition, division, and silence, spread cement, and pine, and asphalt over the avenues. Broad streets were opened in every direction,—every direction, that is, in which the Ring owned land. And finally jobbery and robbery led to their legitimate result. The District was head over heels in debt. Its finances were in inextricable confusion. At this point, Congress interfered. Every possible scheme of democratic representative government had been tried for the District, and all had failed. So the theory of representation was abandoned, and three Commissioners were appointed, with instructions to complete the work that had been begun and would be ruined if left alone, and to issue 3.65 bonds in order to raise the money. But somebody had blundered. There was a loop-hole through which the Commissioners thrust any number of new contracts and $15,000,000 more of 3.65 bonds. For these, issued under a national law, the nation is responsible. They have been placed on the market at from 60 to 65 per cent in greenbacks, and will have to be redeemed at par. And unless Congress does something, more will be put out. Another form of government has broken down. The nation must pay the debts incurred by the Ring and increased by the Commissioners. In a time of profound peace the public debt has been increased $15,000,000, for which the City of Washington has, say, $9,000,000 worth of work, much of it useless, to show.

OVERALLS AND MURDER.

The tragic and the comic are not infrequently combined in cases of crime. One of the instances of this rule is the low comedy and terrible tragedy of Tuesday at East Lyndon, Vt. Because Mrs. SILAS WILDER made a pair of overalls too short, SILAS stabbed her, knocked down his father, 73 years old, with an ax, cut his venerable mother to pieces with the same weapon, then, returning to his father, who had meantime crawled feebly into the kitchen, fastened his gray hairs to the floor by a single skull-crushing blow, and ended his muck-running career by cutting his own throat and hanging himself. And all this because his overalls were too short. It is fortunate that no greater evil vexed his soul. If he had scratched his finger, he might have slaughtered all East Lyndon. If he had tumbled down on his knee-pan, Vermont might be an uninhabited wilderness to-day. And if a falling brick had cracked his crazy-bone, there is no knowing but that he would have massacred all New England. If short overalls affect the rural mind in this manner in Vermont, the Legislature of that State should by all means make the production of a pair of abbreviated breeches sufficient cause for dissolving the marriage-tie. Most women would prefer being divorced to being murdered. Perhaps in his early youth SILAS WILDER was obliged by economical parents to wear trousers too short for him. His playmates may have hailed him, boy-fashion, with shouts of "Ho! legs!" "See his shanks!" and similar playful outcries. He may have translated *toga virilis* into "long pantaloons," and rejoiced at entering man's estate principally because it enabled him to cast off his semi-Highland garb and drape his shins and ankles in flowing breeches. This anticipation was very likely doomed to disappointment. The country tailor is apt to economize in cloth by cutting off his pantaloons as near the knee as possible. Is it not a sign of the Granger that his pants flap around the tops of his unblacked boots? Even when they show the creases of the shop-shelves, they generally display a foot or so of boot-leg. And so SILAS WILDER may have even yearned in vain for long pantaloons. When his very wife finally disappointed him and presented him with a pair of overalls about the length of the breeches which WASHINGTON wore on state occasions, and which are still preserved in the Patent Office, is it strange that WILDER became wildest and slaughtered the parents responsible for his uncovered legs in infancy and the wife who made the overalls of maturity too short? He said, according to the dispatches, that he really must "end the trouble" now. But instead of doing so with needle and thread and lengthening the legs of his overalls, he took an ax and shortened the lives of his family. Then, by dint of razor and rope, he did end his own trouble. His wife may, it is said, recover. If she does so and marries a second husband, it is safe to say that the overalls she makes for him could be relied upon to fit GOLIATH, the Colossus of Rhodes, or Long JOHN WENTWORTH.

The *Inter-Ocean* copies the following sentence from an editorial which appeared in THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in 1865,—eleven years ago,—and makes it the basis of a protection article:

> THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has said: "An increase of the tariff as a revenue measure became a necessity after the Rebellion broke out, and at the close of the War the imposing debt rendered its continuance seemingly necessary."

What is stated in this extract was true then, and there is nothing in it in conflict with the position of THE TRIBUNE on the tariff question now. An increase of the very low tariff of 1857 as a *revenue measure* did, of course, become a necessity after the Rebellion broke out. The tariff of 1857 was only intended to produce enough revenue for the support of the Government in time of peace and when it was out of debt. The tariff of 1861 was imposed professedly as a revenue measure; but many additions were afterwards made thereto on the pretense of revenue, but really for the benefit of special interests. It was loaded down with additions made from motives of greed and selfishness. There was no more honesty in this special jobbery than there is in the operations of the Whisky Rings. What THE TRIBUNE advocates is a tariff for revenue so arranged and levied as to bear lightest on the great consuming public. The present hotch-potch of a tariff is not so framed. Many articles of universal consumption and necessity are outrageously taxed. Other articles, such as tea and coffee, are not taxed at all. The whole system as it stands on the statute-books to-day is one for protection of special interests, with incidental revenue, instead of being a tariff for revenue with incidental protection, which was all the Whigs claimed in the days of HENRY CLAY. The revised tariff introduced by the Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee proposes to reform the dishonest features of the existing system of duties, and at the same time make it a better revenue tariff. It will yield more revenue than the present imposts, many of which are prohibitory. It will do away with the greater part of the frauds by undervaluations, adulterations, perjury, and complicity of revenue officers, which a complex system of *ad valorem* valuations is sure to cause. It is a great reform of the existing evil tariff. Its enactment will be of incalculable benefit to the industrial interests of the country, and also to the morals of importers and revenue officers.

We take the following from the Crawford (Ga.) *Echo:*

> It is a notorious fact that those farmers who are the tightest on the negroes in their employ never fail to get as many hands as they wish. We know several of our largest planters who treat the negroes working for them exactly as they did their slaves, working them from daylight to sundown, allowing no idling; and if a darky trespasses any of the rules, he is tied up and a sound thrashing administered to him; then, if he leaves, the employer hunts him up, brings him back, and doubles the dose. This generally makes an effectual cure, and the offender resumes work, makes a good hand, and is anxious to hire to the same man another year. The employer has got value received out of his hands, and is, consequently, able to pay full wages. Govern your hands, and all sides will be better satisfied. Let them govern you, and the country will soon go to the dogs.

By the side of the above choice extract from a Georgia paper we place the following advertisement cut from an Alabama paper, the Oxford *Tribune:*

> TWENTY DOLLARS REWARD.
>
> I will pay the above reward for a colored boy named McKINSAY, who ran away from my place last Saturday night, the 29th inst. Said boy was sold at auction for stealing $10 from the Woodstock Iron Company's store, and was bound to me for five months, nine days and a half hard labor to cover damages.
>
> TAYLOR DEEMAN.

From the reading of these two extracts it will appear that the South is rapidly getting back its patriarchial institution, and that the negro is once more bought and sold and coming under the lash as in the good old days of slavery. These things are happening in the State from which BEN HILL went to Congress hugging the Constitution and all its amendments to his bosom, and in the State where TOOMBS boasts that he has intimidated and terrified the negroes like beasts. They show very clearly the drift of things in the South. It only needs the election of a Democratic President next fall to permanently establish slavery in form, though possibly without the name, and to enable the South to get the profits of compulsory labor without the risks of ownership.

Even the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* is forced to admit that the Democrats have been making a mere pretense of saving the public moneys, and are not actuated by a genuine and sincere desire to do so. He says that, while the Democrats have been making much noise about paltry reductions in salaries (Consular, West Point, etc.), the Republicans have been keeping a tally of the private bills introduced by Democratic members for the appropriations of public moneys, and have found that they aggregate some $54,000,000. During this time Republicans have refrained from introducing any bills of this nature whatever. Of course the Cincinnati *Enquirer* attributes this abstinence on the part of the Republicans to a party spirit. Very well. Suppose it is suggested by party policy; we submit that it is a much better party policy, and much more likely to find favor with the people, than that which cuts off driblets at one end only to weigh down the National Treasury with huge jobs at the other. It is a party policy to which we earnestly hope the Republicans in Congress will adhere strictly, giving the Democrats a full swing of the claim-business, subsidy-business, and private-bill business. The Republican Congressmen cannot make a better showing before the people than that which the Cincinnati *Enquirer* is constrained to make for them in this instance.

The common and worthy purpose which has actuated the Government in the prosecution of whisky frauds at all the points where they have been unearthed was again illustrated in the discrimination of the sentences of those convicted in Indiana. The highest implicated officials received the most severe sentences, their subordinates the next, and the distillers the least. This is as it ought to be, and in exact proportion to the extent of their guilt. The men intrusted with the highest degree of confidence, and in receipt of the largest emoluments, should suffer [cut off]
for the betrayal of their trust. The low[er they]
go in the official scale, the greater i[s the]
temptation and the more natural the[ir...]
and, coming to those who had their c[apital]
invested in distilleries and who were [under]
no official oath, it is fair to presume [that]
many of them yielded to a sort of black[mail]
and went into the Ring as the only mea[ns of]
saving their property and pursuing [their]
business. With them it was more a wea[kness]
than a crime, though still a crime, and [they]
are entitled to greater leniency than [those]
who deliberately violated an official oat[h and]
betrayed a public trust. It is probable [that]
this precedent will be followed wherever [there]
are convictions in the whisky frauds.

About the absurdest thing that is done [in the]
present mania for President-making is the [...]
ity which every self-constituted WARWICK [...]
for nominating somebody from his own St[ate, if]
not from his own city or town, for one pla[ce or]
the other on the Presidential ticket. [If the]
Constitution provided for as many Vice-[Presi]
dents as there are counties in all the Stat[es of]
the American Union, these places would n[ot be]
sufficient to accommodate all the distingu[ished]
and extinguished gentlemen who have [been]
named in connection with the office. W[e can]
only reconcile this foolish practice with th[e as]
sumption that a mere mention of a name i[n con]
nection with the actual or contingent occu[pancy]
of the President's chair is honor enough fo[r some]
men, and that their subscriptions to the [news]
paper which furnishes them with this disti[nction]
may thenceforward be relied upon with the [cer]
tainty of death and the tax-gatherer. The [con]
spicuous importance given to the local clai[ms of]
Presidential candidates, however, is a s[...]
tradition for which there seems to have be[en]
good ground. Though a creditable Admi[nistra]
tion is naturally a matter of pride to the S[tate or]
particular locality from which the Preside[nt has]
been selected, the President can only come [from]
one State and there are thirty-six others; [from]
one town and there are thousands of o[thers]
which have an equal interest in his compe[tency]
and an utter indifference as to his birthpla[ce.]

PERSONAL.

Cora Pearl wants to enter a convent.

Emilio Castelar is writing letters to th[e New] York *Herald.*

Dick Edwards is sizing up the City of [...] with a directory.

Jeff Davis denies the report that he is g[oing to] publish a book.

Nast represents Blaine as a sheep,—a [...] Down, we presume.

George Jones owns a controlling inte[rest in] the New York *Times.*

Swedenborg's house in Stockholm is neg[lected] and fast going to ruin.

Mrs. Tupper, the Iowa forger, is an arg[ument] against woman-suffrage.

Gen. Banks once taught a dancing-[school ...] Statesmen are made, not born.

Von Bulow is going to swoop down on M[ilwau]kee. He goes from here to Cincinnati.

Swinburne anathematizes "filthy smo[...] The filth he loves is that of the imaginat[ion.]

The Plymouth brethren have jumped o[n] Moses Coit Tyler, and pummeled him sou[ndly.]

Dockray has written home to his mothe[r in] London, having escaped from the Spani[ards at] Madrid.

Charles Dudley Warner says Prague is [an ab]solute city because it contains so many s[oldiers] and priests.

Gen. McClellan refused the position of [Chief] Engineer to the Brazilian Government [at a] salary of $20,000.

Micawber couldn't find a better place in [...] "to wait for something to turn up" [than] McVicker's Theatre.

Henry Ward Beecher is mad and reckless [...] correspondents say his sermon Sunday [...] describing the manner of his birth, was be[...]

De Lesseps admits that he built the Suez [Canal] out of hatred for England. And now Eng[land is] preparing to buy it, though not out of hatr[ed for] De Lesseps.

Biram Powers' last work is now on exh[ibition] in New York. It represents Eve as she [stood] before God after eating the apple, and [is en]titled "Paradise Lost."

A New York correspondent visited Mr. C[harles] A. Dana in his office with the expectat[ion of] meeting a composition of the melancholy [Dane] and the fierce Giaour. This is what he [...] "A face more round than oval, a rosy co[mplex]ion, gray hair and beard, a form of comf[ortable] stoutness, and in every feature of the f[ace the] expression of benevolence and kindness [...] of the immortal Pickwick." Mr. Dana it s[eems] puts his Lara and Giaour in the *Sun*, an[d keeps] his Pickwick for private life.

The New York *Herald* is continually co[mplain]ing that extracts from its column of "p[ersonal] intelligence" are published by outside [pa]pers without proper credit to the fountai[n-head.] The value of this "personal intelligence [may] be judged from the following items: "S[...] ers are blooming in Missouri"—"In the [...] mountains the snow is 5 feet deep"—"[A] mob burned a negro murderer to a crisp"—[...] pigeons at the Portland poultry show wer[e ...] $10,000." We promise never to publish a[ny rub]bish of this description without indicat[ing its] source.

Mrs. Fiske thinks the Yale studen[ts who] watched the representation of "Julius [Cæsar"] at Booth's Theatre didn't catch much [of the] classic spirit. With the accents of th[e] ancients lingering in their ears and the [...] most fluttering before their eyes, they [...] an *entr' acte*, that deliciously-absurd [...] "Bingo." This boyish exhibition of ba[d man]ners only showed how much more consci[ous the] average Yale student is of his own ident[ity than] of any of the beauties of Shakspeare. [It is] proper to add here that the Faculty of [Yale did] not countenance the expedition to Ne[w York.] The boys were off on a lark.

William S. O'Brien, of the firm of [...] O'Brien, has purchased the residence of [...] Sharon on Sutter street in San Franc[isco for] $212,500. The house was made famous [a year] and a half ago, as the scene of the Shar[on wed]ding. At that time the house was minu[tely de]scribed in the newspapers, and its $2,10[0 chan]deliers and $5,000 Axminster carpets exc[ited the] envy and admiration of mankind. The [...] furnishing of the house cost $65,000, th[e house] itself $60,000, and the real estate on wh[ich it is] situated several hundred thousand [...] O'Brien, the new owner, is a business [...] Senator Sharon, and the sale indicates t[hat the] latter is badly pressed for money.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—B. L. Davenport, Elkhart[...] Merrick, Minneapolis; D. A. Ross, Detroit; J. [...] tow, U. S. A.; R. T. Jacot, U. S. A.; [...] Bradford, New York; W. G. Cochrane, Bosto[n; ...] Dodge and G. G. Haven, New York; J. F. St[...] and wife, South Bend; C. W. Kyte, St. Paul[; ...] Meader, Salt Lake City; S. H. Cregar, Phila[...] I. Goodman, Springfield; H. O. Goodrich, [...] A. F. McCoy, Greensburg.... *Grand Pacific*[...] Piatt, Toledo; R. S. Fay, Boston; Joh[n ...] Peoria; David Day and son, St. Paul; [...] Hassler, New York; J. M. Osborn, [...] M. N. Woods and C. N. Thompson, Galesbur[g; ...] Rogers, Lansing, Mich.; the Rev. Joseph S[...] Philadelphia; C. F. Paine, New York; J. S[...] San Francisco; H. W. Loring, Boston; C. W. [...] St. Louis.... *Tremont House*—A. Means, P[...] M. N. Lee, New York; the Hon. M. Simpson, [...] Ron, Ia.; the Hon. C. C. Briggs, Pittsburg; [...] Suarez, Paris, France; W. H. Holmes, Daven[port; ...] E. Britt, Milwaukee; R. P. Alber, Lombar[d; ...] Sandmore, Springfield; J. P. Jergusen, [...] Ing.; J. J. Hagerman, Milwaukee; Ira [...] Zanesville, O.; W. H. Hurlburt, Grand [Rapids,] Mich.... *Sherman House*—C. D. Gorham, For[...] Col. A. J. Cooper, Milwaukee; John A. B. C[...] Buffalo; Col. A. H. Leroy, New York; B. J. [...] Elmhurst; the Rev. R. H. Oliver, New York; [...] man, New York; J. M. Southwick, Illinois; J[...] mond, New York; W. H. Hunter, Binghamto[n; ...] G. S. Bentley, Dubuque.... *Gardner House*—W[...] son, P. P. C. Co.; R. A. Wells, Clinton, Ia.; [...] man, Philadelphia; G. C. Conrad and wife, [...] Conrad, Albany, N. Y.; W. Shister, C[...] Hitchcock, Monmouth; W. F. Jones, [...] Bangor, Me.

of the largest emoluments, should suffer most for the betrayal of their trust. The lower we go in the official scale, the greater is the temptation and the more natural the fall; and, coming to those who had their capital invested in distilleries and who were under no official oath, it is fair to presume that many of them yielded to a sort of blackmail, and went into the Ring as the only means of saving their property and pursuing their business. With them it was more a weakness than a crime, though still a crime, and they are entitled to greater leniency than those who deliberately violated an official oath and betrayed a public trust. It is probable that this precedent will be followed wherever there are convictions in the whisky frauds.

About the absurdest thing that is done in the present mania for President-making is the necessity which every self-constituted WARWICK feels for nominating somebody from his own State, if not from his own city or town, for one place or the other on the Presidential ticket. If the Constitution provided for as many Vice-Presidents as there are counties in all the States of the American Union, these places would not be sufficient to accommodate all the distinguished and extinguished gentlemen who have been named in connection with the office. We can only reconcile this foolish practice with the assumption that a mere mention of a name in connection with the actual or contingent occupation of the President's chair is honor enough for most men, and that their subscriptions to the local paper which furnishes them with this distinction may thenceforward be relied upon with the certainty of death and the tax-gatherer. The conspicuous importance given to the local claims of Presidential candidates, however, is a sort of tradition for which there seems to have been no good ground. Though a creditable Administration is naturally a matter of pride to the State or particular locality from which the President has been selected, the President can only come from one State and there are thirty-six others, from one town and there are thousands of others, which have an equal interest in his competency and an utter indifference as to his birthplace.

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Nast represents Blaine as a sheep,—a South-Down, we presume.

George Jones owns a controlling interest in the New York *Times*.

Swedenborg's house in Stockholm is neglected and fast going to ruin.

Mrs. Tupper, the Iowa forger, is an argument against woman-suffrage.

Gen. Banks once taught a dancing-school. Statesmen are made, not born.

Von Bulow is going to swoop down on Milwaukee. He goes from here to Cincinnati.

Swinburne anathematizes "filthy smoking." The filth he loves is that of the imagination.

The Plymouth brethren have jumped on Prof. Moses Coit Tyler, and pummeled him soundly.

Dockray has written home to his mother from London, having escaped from the Spaniards at Madrid.

Charles Dudley Warner says Prague is a dissolute city because it contains so many soldiers and priests.

Gen. McClellan refused the position of Chief Engineer to the Brazilian Government at a salary of $20,000.

Micawber couldn't find a better place in which "to wait for something to turn up" than McVicker's Theatre.

Henry Ward Beecher is mad and reckless. The correspondents say his sermon Sunday week, describing the manner of his birth, was bestial.

De Lesseps admits that he built the Suez Canal out of hatred for England. And now England is preparing to buy it, though not out of hatred for De Lesseps.

Hiram Powers' last work is now on exhibition in New York. It represents Eve as she stood before God after eating the apple, and is entitled "Paradise Lost."

A New York correspondent visited Mr. Charles A. Dana in his office with the expectation of meeting a composition of the melancholy Lara and the fierce Giaour. This is what he found "A face more round than oval, a rosy complexion, gray hair and beard, a form of comfortable stoutness, and in every feature of the face an expression of benevolence and kindness worthy of the immortal Pickwick." Mr. Dana it appears puts his Lara and Giaour in the *Sun*, and keeps his Pickwick for private life.

The New York *Herald* is continually complaining that extracts from its column of "personal intelligence" are published by outside newspapers without proper credit to the fountain-head. The value of this "personal intelligence" may be judged from the following items: "Sunflowers are blooming in Missouri"—"In the Oregon mountains the snow is 5 feet deep"—"A Texas mob burned a negro murderer to a crisp"—"The pigeons at the Portland poultry show were worth $10,000." We promise never to publish any rubbish of this description without indicating its source.

Mrs. Fiske thinks the Yale students who watched the representation of "Julius Cæsar" at Booth's Theatre didn't catch much of the classic spirit. With the accents of the noble ancients lingering in their ears and the toga almost fluttering before their eyes, they sang, as an *entr' acte*, that deliciously-absurd song, "Bingo." This boyish exhibition of bad manners only showed how much more conscious the average Yale student is of his own identity than of any of the beauties of Shakespeare. It is proper to add here that the Faculty of Yale did not countenance the expedition to New York. The boys were off on a lark.

William S. O'Brien, of the firm of Flood & O'Brien, has purchased the residence of Senator Sharon on Sutter street in San Francisco for $212,500. The house was made famous, a year and a half ago, as the scene of the Sharon wedding. At that time the house was minutely described in the newspapers, and its $2,100 chandeliers and $5,000 Axminster carpets excited the envy and admiration of mankind. The entire furnishing of the house cost $65,000, the house itself $60,000, and the real estate on which it is situated several hundred thousand dollars. O'Brien, the new owner, is a business rival of Senator Sharon, and the sale indicates that the latter is badly pressed for money.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Palmer House—B. L. Davenport, Elkhart; A. N. Merrick, Minneapolis; D. A. Ross, Detroit; J. W. Barlow, U. S. A.; B. T. Jacot, U. S. A.; E. T. Bradford, New York; W. G. Cochrane, Boston; C. C. Dodge and G. G. Haven, New York; J. F. Studebaker and wife, South Bend; C. W. Kyte, St. Paul; C. T. Meader, Salt Lake City; S. H. Cregar, Philadelphia; I. Goodman, Springfield; H. O. Goodrich, Illinois; A. F. McCoy, Greensburg.... *Grand Pacific*—H. P. Platt, Toledo; R. S. Fay, Boston; John Allen, Peoria; David Day and son, St. Paul; C. W. Hamlin, New York; J. M. Osborn, Toledo; M. N. Woods and C. N. Thompson, Galesburg; A. M. Rogers, Lansing, Mich.; the Rev. Joseph S. Jenckes, Philadelphia; C. F. Paine, New York; J. S. McCain, San Francisco; H. W. Loring, Boston; C. W. Kaiser, St. Louis.... *Tremont House*—A. Means, Peru, Ind.; H. N. Lee, New York; the Hon. M. Simpson, Burlington, Ia.; the Hon. C. C. Briggs, Pittsburg; G. Sigourney, Paris, France; W. H. Holmes, Davenport; O. E. Britt, Milwaukee; R. P. Alber, Lombard; T. L. Sandmore, Springfield; J. P. Jergusen, London, Eng.; J. J. Hagerman, Milwaukee; Ira Brown, Zanesville, O.; W. H. Hurlburt, Grand Rapids, Mich.... *Sherman House*—C. D. Gorham, Fort Wayne; Col. A. J. Cooper, Milwaukee; John A. B. Campbell, Buffalo; Col. A. H. Leroy, New York; B. J. Gifford, Rantoul; the Rev. R. H. Oliver, New York; A. Heitman, New York; J. M. Southwick, Illinois; J. N. Raymond, New York; W. H. Hunter, Binghamton, Wis.; C. S. Bentley, Dubuque.... *Gardner House*—W. D. Colton, P. P. C. Co.; R. A. Wells, Clinton, Ia.; L. Kitson, Philadelphia; G. C. Conrad and wife, and Miss Emily Conrad, Albany, N. Y.; W. Shideler, Colorado; E. S. Hitchcock, Monmouth; W. F. Jones and son, Salem, Mo.

WHISKY.

How Shufeldt & Co. Made Their Money.

Evading the Twenty-Cent Addition---The Shortage Fraud.

Jake Rehm's Warning to a Distiller to Run His Stuff Into the Sewer.

Mysterious Singer to Be Investigated by the Grand Jury.

Probability that McKee Will Get Out of Going to the Penitentiary.

Supposition Existing that His Punishment Will Be a Fine of $7,000.

McDonald Says McKee Is the Only Man Who Saved Any Plunder.

Lightning Portending in St. Louis Tobacco and Beer Quarters.

CHICAGO.

SHUFELDT'S FRAUDS.

A LUCID EXPLANATION.

During the past two or three days it has been hinted in whisky circles, and barely alluded to around the Government building, that, if certain Storekeepers and Gaugers could be induced to unbosom themselves of all the secrets in their possession, the public would undoubtedly learn why that assessment of $10,000 was recently made by the Washington authorities on the distilling house of Shufeldt & Co.—the "Co." being Ald. Thomas Lynch, of the Nineteenth Ward.

A TRIBUNE reporter was detailed to work up the rumors, and in the course of his investigations, he discovered that Marshall P. Beecher, George D. Phelps, Lorenze Mattern and D. A. Waterman, Gaugers and Stoorkeepers, could throw some light on the subject.

Last evening the interviewing fiend chartered a Lincoln avenue car, which he made use of as far north as Webster avenue. There he dismissed the conductor with a nickel; the bell punch was properly rung, and the reporter meandered to 394 Orchard street, a handsome two-story frame house, the front door of which bore a silver plate inscribed

"BEECHER."

A vigorous pull at the bell developed the fact that, though it was somewhat late, the family had not retired. The door was opened by a buxom looking maid. The reporter made a profound salaam, and inquired:

"Does Mr. Beecher reside here?"

"Yes sir. Walk in."

The interrogation point was ushered into the parlor, and in a few seconds Mr. Beecher made his appearance. After the customary salutations, he quietly remarked that when the bell rang he was engaged in a very fascinating game of "seven-up" with some other friends. He had made six, and as the next deal was his, he expected to "make Jack" and go out. Having known the reporter for a number of years, he had no delicacy in asking him to wait a moment while he achieved the feat.

Mr. Beecher returned in a few minutes, and the following conversation ensued:

"Mr. Beecher, it is rumored around town that Shufeldt & Co.

PAID YOU $200

to allow them to engage in certain crooked-whisky transactions. Is it true?"

"No, sir."

"What is not true?"

"That I received any money."

"You are sure of that?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did you tell Col. Matthews that you had been paid $200 by Shufeldt & Co.?"

"No, sir."

"What did you tell him?"

"I told him about certain violations of the revenue law committed by Shufeldt & Co."

"What were they?"

"They were in connection with

THE CHANGE OF TAX

from 70 to 90 cents."

"Please explain what was done and how it was accomplished."

"Well, you see, we [the Gaugers and Storekeepers] had orders to report all made goods on hand on the night of the 3d of March to the Collector on the following morning, when the additional 20 cents tax went into effect. We did so, but we reported as being on hand a good deal more than there really was."

"How much more?"

"I really can't say. I kept no memorandum."

"Were there 100 barrels?"

"I should judge so."

"Were there more; say 200?"

"I don't remember; however, I should think not. There were fully 100 barrels, and probably more."

"What was then done?"

"Well, you see, the wines were all run off and barreled, and to each barrel was affixed a warehouse stamp dated March 3. The goods were then placed in the bonded warehouse."

"How did you fix up the 'crooked'?"

"The actual amount of wine on hand was subtracted from the amount we reported to the Collecter. The difference was worked off March 4, and barreled. On these barrels were pasted stamps dated March 3."

"HOW WERE THESE STAMPS OBTAINED?"

"They were purchased from the Collector a few days previous. They came in books containing 400 stamps, each costing 10 cents."

"Does not the law require these stamps to be constantly in the custody of the Gauger, to be out of his possession only when absolutely required?"

"Yes, that is the law, but it was never complied with."

"What did you do with your stamps?"

"I kept them in Shufeldt's safe."

"To which you don't have the key?"

"Certainly not."

"What is the capacity of Shufeldt's house?"

"About 1,500 bushels per day."

"Don't you think that they worked off mashes for three or four days subsequent to the 4th of March and warehoused the goods under the 70 cent tax, as having been manufactured on March 3?"

"They might have done so."

"How about the

"SHORTAGE FILLING FRAUD?"

"Oh, that's easily explained. Shufeldt's barrels ranged in capacity from 42 to 46 gallons, probably averaging about 44 gallons. In drawing off the wines only 42 gallons were placed in each barrel. They were so gauged. Subsequently, by collusion with the Storekeeper, quiet visits were made to the warehouse, and the barrels were filled to their capacity with 'crooked goods'—an average of 2 gallons to a barrel."

"How many barrels thus fraudulently fixed up were removed from the house each day, on an average?"

"Probably fifteen barrels, sometimes more, sometimes less."

"How long had that daily steal been going on?"

"Oh, a long time, I guess. The 3d of March swindle was only a drop in the bucket to the 'shortage' steal."

"Did Phelps receive any money. I heard he did?"

"I don't know. My own impression is that none of them got any money from Shufeldt. They got their work done for nothing, as near as I can learn."

"Because Tom Lynch is an Alderman and stood in with Jake?"

Here Beecher laughed, first to himself and then at the reporter. This terminated the interview.

The reporter next hied himself to No. 373 Burling street, the residence of

MR. GEORGE D. PHELPS,

formerly a Storekeeper at the house of Shufeldt & Co. It is a plain two-story and basement brick, externally suggesting the inside to be more pretentious.

A sharp pull at the bell was responded to by a rapid unlocking of the door, the half opening of the same, and the protrusion of a face wearing a shortly-cropped mustache and pair of whiskers, as nearly as the reporter could judge by the dim light from a solitary gas-post half a block away. The following colloquy ensued:

"Mr. Phelps?"

"Yes, sir."

"Formerly a Storekeeper at Shufeldt's distillery?"

"Yes, sir."

"I represent THE TRIBUNE, and would like to have a short interview with you."

"I don't want to be interviewed on anything."

"I hear you acknowledged to Col. Matthews that you received $100 from Shufeldt & Co., for winking at crookedness at Shufeldt's. Is it true?"

"I don't propose to tell you anything I stated to Col. Matthews."

"Why not?"

"It's none of THE TRIBUNE's business what I told Col. Matthews."

"But the public would like to know, and THE TRIBUNE represents the public."

"I have nothing to say."

"Is it true you received the money?"

"I won't be interviewed."

"Will you authorize me to state that you did not receive the money?"

"I don't authorize you to deny or affirm anything."

"Did you tell Col. Matthews you did?"

"I decline to answer. I won't be interviewed."

"Do you authorize me to deny the rumor that you told Col. Matthews you did?"

"I tell you I have nothing to say."

"Did you put up any job with Shufeldt for the production of 'crooked' whisky?"

"How often must I tell you I won't be interviewed? Good night."

Here the door was slammed, and the reporter took his departure, his "Good night" echoing feebly on the midnight air.

TRICKS OF THE TRADE.

REMINISCENCES OF HAPPIER DAYS.

Probably the whole truth connected with the whisky frauds will never be fully known. The main evidence may all come out, but the "true inwardness" of the Ring, the shifts made, the tricks played, and all the nice manipulations of the whisky men—all these will perhaps never be told. Many have been forgotten, even by the distillers themselves, and are only called up by means of certain mnemonic assistants in the shape of reminders from persons cognizant, with the distillers, of the tricks of the Ring. Their name is legion. They were peculiar to no particular distillery, but were practiced by all as occasion required.

One of the squealers met a fellow-squealer yesterday. The conversation happened to turn upon the past of the Ring, the dexterity with which affairs were managed, and the evidence recently given before the Grand Jury exposing these manipulations.

"By the way," said squealer No. 1, "do you remember how you

EMPTIED YOUR MASHES

once in a great hurry when you got wind that the boses were coming on from Washington to inspect you?"

"Well," said squealer No. 2, "I can't say that I recollect anything very remarkable occurring at that time."

"You don't remember that sewer near your place, do you," chimed in No. 1.

"By G—d," ejaculated No. 2, "now I do get at what you mean. Wonder why the devil I didn't tell the Grand Jury all about it—forgot it as sure as my name is"—but the reporter who heard the conversation promised that no names should be given and that promise shall be sacredly observed—even though made with a distiller.

"Glad to know you are coming around" said No. 1, who had been somewhat disposed to think his companion wished to disavow all connection with the transaction.

"Clear as day now," responded No. 2, whose wits had gotten fairly to work. "I remember I had one of those strict Ganger then—a fellow you couldn't depend on at all. But my Storekeeper was all right, and we were running on full capacity all the time. Just at this time we were crowding mashes like the devil; and

HOW TO GET THE STUFF OFF

without this Gauger knowing it, I didn't know. All at once Jake Rehm sent us word that the inspectors were coming on from Washington, and would probably give us an overhauling. I went to Jake and told him just how matters stood, and asked him to take off the Gauger and give me one I could depend upon. But somehow or other Jake wouldn't do it. Instead of that he said. 'Run the stuff into your sewer, and those Washington fellows will never find it out.' And, damn it, we did run it off into the sewer, and the inspectors came in and pronounced us all right. Pretty good idea of Jake's, wasn't it?"

No. 1 nodded assent, and No. 2, taking a note-book from his inner coat pocket, said note-book being considerably longer than it was wide, and made the following memorandum therein: "Grand Jury—my next appearance—tell about Jake Rehm's advice—run off stuff into sewer, etc."

The distiller's testimony before the Grand Jury now would not probably do Jake any harm, but it would at least point out another way in which affairs were manipulated. It might be of more benefit on the occasion of the Great Treasurer and General Manager's trial than it would before the Grand Jury, and it may be adduced at that time along with the other evidence.

JAKE SINGER.

THE MAN WITH A SECRET.

Jake Singer was once a distiller. Of late years, however, Jake has not mashed corn and sold the product thereof. His attempt to start the Brighton Distillery a year or more ago, on the turpentine-alcohol basis, by which crude alcohol for mechanical purposes should be ostensibly made, fell through, for some reason or other, and since that time Jake has turned his attention to other matters. The probable reason of his failure to start the Brighton Distillery was the discovery by the Government that the proposed plan was a well-laid scheme to manufacture this crude alcohol under the pretense that it was for purely mechanical purposes, but that, when the stuff was made, it was to be taken to the rectifying houses, and, after undergoing sundry operations, be turned out in the shape of pure spirits.

THE BEAUTY OF THE SCHEME

was that it contemplated the payment of no tax, inasmuch as the stuff was to be ostensibly made exclusively for mechanical purposes. The other distillers here saw through the trick, and the Government was soon informed of what was going on. Jake made no turpentine-alcohol mixture, and the project was soon dropped. Jake has not risen to the surface of public notoriety since that time, except, perhaps, in that he allowed the Cochrans to operate their distillery on premises said to be owned by his son, Charles Singer, and a Mr. Wineland, for whom Jake acts as a sort of agent. The distillery premises were seized in May last, and the Government will to-morrow try the civil case. It is asserted by the Government that the property was assigned to the Cochrans, and that it has the right to condemn, in accordance with the provisions of the Revenue laws. Jake will make a fight, through his attorney, to retain the property, which is said to be valued at something like $60,000. This is one way in which Jake will again come up before the public mind.

He is likely also to appear in another new role. His next performance will probably be in

THE LITTLE ROOM OCCUPIED BY THE GRAND JURY

in the fourth story of the Custom-House, where he is expected to explain to that body certain statements to which he has lately given currency. A TRIBUNE reporter learned yesterday that Jake had been telling a story on the streets to the effect that he knew a man in this city who was spoiling to give evidence in the whisky cases against somebody, and that this individual would impart the said evidence in consideration of the payment of $5,000 in legal-tenders of the United States. Jake even went up into Secret Service Agent Brooks' office, away up in the fourth story of the Custom-House, and dilated at some length upon the great secret with which he was bursting. He was heard patiently, but, for some reason or other, his statement was taken with many grains of allowance. It so happened that Parker R. Mason was in the office at the time. Him Jake yanked off into one corner, and proceeded to pour into his ear words presumably of deep, mysterious significance. Then he left, and Mason informed the Secret Service Agent that

THE UPSHOT OF JAKE'S REMARKS

was that "Old Brooks was afraid to call him before the Grand Jury because he didn't dare to have his evidence go before that body."

Mr. Brooks is seldom excited, but when anybody presumes to impeach his motives and to insinuate that he is interested in not having certain testimony go before the Grand Jury, then there is danger. Each particular hair stands on end, and the vials of wrath are uncorked. On this particular occasion he recorded a solemn oath that he would have that man before the Grand Jury in a short time to tell all he knew, and thither Jake will go if there is any virtue in a subpœna.

A TRIBUNE reporter saw Jake yesterday afternoon, and

ASKED HIM ABOUT THE $5,000 MATTER.

He didn't want to say anything, either one way or the other, but commenced an extensive tirade on the nature and habits of reporters in general, closing with the assertion that they never sought reliable information. The reporter informed him that that was the precious commodity of which he was in search, and ——

"What do I want to say about any such d—d lies like that for?" interrupted Jake. "I don't want to say anything about such stuff as this about $5,000, neither one way nor the other."

And that was all he would say. The public may make its own inference, but, when Jake mounts several pairs of stairs and takes his stand before the Grangers, the lips that are now sealed will perhaps be opened and pour forth a tale of absorbing interest. Perhaps not.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GRAND JURY.

The session of the Grand Jury yesterday was not marked by anything of general interest. The whisky investigation appears to have reached a conclusion with the taking of evidence against the Milan distillery. There remain now no more distilleries for the jury to conquer, and they will probably adjourn finally to-day, or to-morrow at the latest. The work of the jury yesterday consisted in examining witnesses in the spielmark case, which has been heretofore published in THE TRIBUNE. John Lawrence, John Roach, alias John Brooks, and Anson C. Warner, were the parties chiefly concerned. They were arrested some time ago for passing a number of imitations of gold pieces. The coin does not come exactly under the head of counterfeit, as instead of the usual words stamped upon the face there were only a series of illegible marks. It was charged that the accused swindled a farmer out of $250 by inducing him to exchange that amount of greenbacks for the spielmarks in their possession. The witnesses in the case were Sergt. Gerbing, Jay M. Scott, E. J. Steele, and James Brennan.

The examination of these witnesses occupied the entire session, and at 2 o'clock the jury adjourned until to-day at 11 a. m.

SPIRITS ON HAND.

The number of gallons of spirits produced in the United States during the six months ending Dec. 31, 1875, was 26,100,392. This is a decrease of 2,159,820 gallons from the production for the corresponding period in the preceding year. The falling off is due to the seizures of distilleries in the West. The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times*, who has collected statistics on the subject, has the following interesting figures in regard to the Western production:

Jan. 1, 1876, there remained in bond 9,224,997 gallons. Of this quantity, 1,705,303 gallons were manufactured and bonded prior to the passage of the act of March 3, last, and are liable only for 70 cents per gallon tax. These spirits will have to be removed prior to March 3, next, or they will be liable to the increased tax. . . . Of the 26,000,000 gallons produced during the past six months, Illinois produced 10,242,950 gallons; Ohio, 5,958,401; Indiana, 2,400,180; Kentucky, 1,542,227; New York, 1,439,831; Massachusetts, 1,251,086; California, 719,240; Pennsylvania, 593,035; Wisconsin, 596,662; Missouri, 14,563. The small quantity produced in Missouri shows how tight the distilleries of that State were sealed.

ELSEWHERE.

ST. LOUIS.

LUCKY FOR M'KEE

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2.—There is a lull in whisky matters here to-day, although the conviction of William McKee is still the theme of excited comment. That gentleman still keeps his accustomed place in the *Globe-Democrat* counting-room, and receives his friends with his usual cheerfulness and urbanity. The adverse result of his trial does not seem to have ruffled him in the least, and his friends are quite astonished at the fortitude displayed by him. But, really, the good Deacon has every reason to feel good and to congratulate himself that it is no worse. As the matter now stands, there is very little prospect that he will ever see the inside of the Penitentiary. It is stated upon good authority that District-Attorney Dyer and Col. Broadhead, on the part of the Government, have already signified their willingness to compromise the matter where it now is by accepting from the defendant such fine as the Court may impose, and to absolve from all imprisonment. It is reported that Judges Dillon and Treat now have the proposition under consideration, and, if they become satisfied that it is within their province to do so, they will agree to the settlement indicated. The fine will be in the neighborhood of $7,000. It is understood that the Judges are inclined to treat the devious Deacon with all the leniency which the law will justify them in exercising, and that, if they feel bound to inflict the penalty of imprisonment, it will be for only a nominal period in the County Jail. A rumor is in circulation to-night that a monster petition is being privately circulated in behalf of the immediate pardon of McKee in the event of imprisonment becoming unavoidable, but it is safe to say that no movement for a petition has yet been made. McKee's case has been, in some respects, the most extraordinary yet tried in St. Louis, on account of his long residence here and his affluence.

M'KEE'S EYE TO THE MAIN CHANCE.

There is a very general sympathy for the defendant, but even those who sympathize with him regard his crimes as vastly more reprehensible than those of Joyce or McDonald. He already had great wealth which was being rapidly augmented by a profitable business, and he had no such incentive to steal as had Joyce, the impecunious adventurer. Joyce stole to supply his necessities, and McKee stole to make himself richer. He is justly regarded as the victim of a morbid avarice. It has often been said of him that he loves his money as other people love their children. He is one of the sort who delight in counting his dollars,—whose secret joy it is to gloat over his bank balance, and to estimate the detailed and aggregate value of his personal and real estate. By this sin fell McKee. It has been said of him that he so loves money that before he would part with a considerable portion of his fortune he would take a term in the Penitentiary.

HIS NEWSPAPER.

There is no truth in the rumor that he is contemplating a transfer of his interest in the *Globe-Democrat*. He has been advised by his attorneys that such a step would not protect him against a civil suit on the part of the Government. It is not believed that McKee's conviction will have a very bad effect on the circulation and business of the paper, though it is quite probable it will suffer to some extent. D. W. Houser, McKee's chief partner, and a sort of protege, is exhibiting great devotion to his old friend, and is willing to risk all he has in getting the Deacon out of his scrape.

DAN VOORHEES

expresses unfeigned disgust at the unexpected result of the case, and, of course, claims that the verdict of the jury is absurd. It is significant, however, that, when he first took hold of the case he told his confidential friends that it was the toughest which had ever fallen into his hands.

M'DONALD,

who is still vegetating in the St. Louis County Jail, says that McKee saved more money than all the others out of the Ring operations, and that he is damned lucky to get off so light.

JOYCE

has written Uncle Billy a facetious letter tendering him the position of assistant-boss of the Penitentiary section which the rhapsodic Revenue Agent is now superintending at Jefferson City.

TOBACCO AND BEER.

If there be any truth in the rumor, there is going to be trouble among the tobacco and beer men very soon. It is stated that the investigations which the Government has for a long time been making into the crooked ways of managing these two departments of business has about come to a head, and that some interesting developments and important arrests will shortly occur.

BABCOCK.

PREPARATIONS FOR HIS TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—Elaborate preparations are being made for the Babcock trial, which comes off next Monday. The prosecuting attorneys say they have a dead thing on "Bab." It is rumored that Babcock will follow Maguire's example by pleading guilty, but the rumor lacks sufficient breadth to give it much weight.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—Roger M. Sherman, of New York, one of Gen. Babcock's attorneys, arrived here to-day and has been examining, with Judge Krum, another of Babcock's counsel, some documentary testimony against their client. Gen. Babcock is expected to reach here Saturday night.

BABCOCK'S LAWYER ON BABCOCK'S DEFENSE.

Dispatch to New York Sun.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 31.—Emery Storrs, the Chicago criminal lawyer, who has been here for more than a month engaged in the preparation of Gen. Babcock's defense, starts to-night for Chicago via New York. He stops at the latter place to have a final interview with Judge Porter, who is associated with him in the case. Mr. Storrs will remain only a day in New York and then go direct to Chicago, where he will remain a day or two, and then go to St. Louis to look after some documentary evidence which he expects to secure. He said to-day that there was no truth in the story that the defense had determined to call Secretary Bristow as a witness.

"The case for Babcock," Mr. Storrs said, "depends almost wholly on our ability to explain satisfactorily the telegrams which he sent to McDonald and Joyce. If we were able to satisfy the jury that there was nothing wrong about the dispatches, we need not fear any amount of evidence from the class of witnesses who had given testimony against McKee."

It is understood here that the District-Attorney at St. Louis has consented that a deposition by the President may be introduced in the case for the defense, and thus that distinguished person need not be put on the stand as an ordinary witness.

MILWAUKEE.

MORE INDICTMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—The persons indicted yesterday were George Q. Erskine, the last Internal Revenue Collector, lately removed, indicted at Oshkosh and tried and acquitted; Leopold Wirth, a distiller indicted at Oshkosh, and H. D. Zinn. Wirth was indicted for conspiracy and Zinn for refusing to produce books. Erskine's indictment is for issuing crooked stamps to distillers, permitting crooked whisky to be made and removed, and the laws violated in the cases referred to at different times in these dispatches. The distilleries where he is charged specifically with having allowed crooked distilling are those of Lewis Rindskopf, Thomas O'Neill, Charles Grau, and the Menominee and Kinnickinnick Distilleries. The total amount discovered so manufactured is 100,000 gallons. Erskine gave bail to-day in $15,000, and Wirth and Zinn in $3,000 each.

SAN FRANCISCO.

A RING VICTORY.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The jury in the crooked-whisky case against the Antioch Distillery went out yesterday afternoon. This forenoon they announced their inability to agree, and were discharged. A new trial will be had without delay. This is considered a test case, and, if a verdict can be obtained for the Government, many other suits will be brought. The impression is widespread that the jury as constituted would in no event have brought in a verdict for the Government.

NEW ORLEANS.

PLEADED NOT GUILTY.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—Patrick Harnon, indicted on a charge of falsely inspecting 100 packages of distilled spirits when a Government official, was arraigned, pleaded not guilty, and bailed in $5,000.

UNEASINESS.

The report that the Government will order all those indicted here upon a charge of conspiracy to defraud, where collusion with Western distillers can be shown, to St. Louis or Evansville for trial increases the uneasiness of the crooked-whisky people, who have until now generally appeared unconcerned.

SPRINGFIELD.

THE PEKIN PAPERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Feb. 2.—The examination of the Westerman papers continued to-day. The papers were divided into three class,—first, papers clearly liable to seizure; second, papers clearly private; and, third, papers in dispute, both parties claiming them, and which will be referred to Judge Treat, and by him awarded when the examination shall be concluded. The strife for the possession of these latter will be quite spirited, as they are regarded as very important. Other papers corroborate other evidence touching the guilt of the producing members of the Ring.

ALASKA.

THE RAMIFICATIONS OF CORRUPTION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Feb. 2.—The Government brings suit in the District Court to condemn the brig Timandra for carrying 4,000 gallons of illicit spirits to Alaska. The defense alleges that the suit is a put-up job on the part of discontented members of the crew.

CASUALTIES.

RAILROAD DISASTER.

A deplorable and fatal accident occurred Tuesday evening on a branch of the Northwestern Road connecting Negaunee and Marquette, a short distance north of the former point, by which Paymaster Reynolds and Trackmaster Perrin were instantly killed and three others slightly injured. The section on which the accident occurred is at the extreme northern point of Michigan in the mining district. Here the country is intersected by tracks communicating with the mines. The road runs through a district of hills, ravines, and tunnels.

About 5 o'clock Tuesday afternoon the Paymaster's car attached to the locomotive was approaching the entrance to Jackson tunnel, when from some unexplained cause the rear trucks of the pay-car were thrown from the track, and, becoming detached from the engine, the car was precipitated into a deep cut along which the road is constructed. The car contained the two unfortunate victims, a clerk, brakesman, and conductor, and how all escaped almost instant death seems incomprehensible. The train was running at a high rate of speed, and as soon as the engine could be halted it was run back to the scene of the accident and the bodies of the dead recovered. Messrs. Reynolds and Perrin were found in the wreck lying beneath the safe, scarcely breathing, and died before they could be released. The clerk, brakesman, and conductor fortunately escaped the fate of their fellow-passengers, having received only slight injuries.

As soon as the accident became known at Escanaba, the Division Superintendent left for the scene, secured the bodies of the deceased, and returned. The body of Paymaster Reynolds will reach the city this morning and be delivered to his friends. He has been in the employ of the Company in a clerical capacity for many years, and previous to his appointment as Paymaster served in the Treasurer's office of the Company. About three years ago he was appointed to the position he held at the time of his death, and was regarded as among the best Paymasters in the Company. He enjoyed the confidence and esteem of the corporation, as also of a host of friends in this and other cities, all of whom will mourn his untimely end. His funeral will take place probably to-morrow from his late residence at Oak Park. He was about 30 years of age and unmarried.

Mr. Perrin resided in the neighborhood of Negaunee, where he leaves a wife and family. He has been in the employ of the Northwestern Road for upward of seventeen years, and was well known in this city and vicinity. The safe had but a small amount of money, as the trip was nearly concluded, and what it had contained had been paid out to road employes previous to the accident.

A BUMMER FROZEN TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 2.—The dead body of J. W. Thomas, of Shirley, a young farmer who recently moved there from the East, was found this morning lying on the floor of his house near the door. It is supposed that he came home drunk and froze to death. A bottle of liquor was found near him. He has been very dissipated of late.

DROWNED.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Feb. 2.—A colored man named Sandy Hawkins was drowned in the river at this place to-day. There is some shore-ice in the river, and it is thought that Hawkins, while dipping water, fell in. His body has been recovered.

THE NEW YORK TIMES STOCK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Mr. George Jones states that the dispute over ten shares of the stock of the New York *Times*, included in the estate of the late James B. Taylor, has been settled by Mr. Jones purchasing the entire ten shares for $150,000. The stock of the *Times* is now divided as follows: Mr. Jones, 51 shares; E. M. Morgan, 40; and Mr. Jennings, the others, 9 shares.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Death of One of the Quincy Bank Robbers at Evansville, Ind.

Arrest of a Body-Snatcher Yesterday at Grand Rapids, Mich.

Capture of a Gang of Freight-Car Robbers at New London, O.

Experiences of a Lady on the Occasion of the Northampton Bank Robbery.

THE NORTHAMPTON BANK ROBBERY.

Williamsport (Penn.) Gazette.

Miss Mattie C. White, of this city, who was visiting in the family of Mr. John Whittlesy, the Cashier of the Northampton Bank, writes to her brother, E. L. White, an account of her experience with the burglars. She says:

About 12 o'clock, or a little after, five burglars entered our peaceful home with all the violence that we have often had pictured to us through the papers, and such as is hard to believe, and can only be realized through experience, such as we have now had. The first intimation Laura had of what was going on was that a man was entering their room, over the sitting-room, and he had a dark-lantern in his hand, and immediately sprang to their bed, while both screamed. They were then held by their throats, two men then being there, and at once handcuffed and held down.

I had not been asleep over ten minutes, for I heard the town clock strike 12, and at half-past 12 we were all under their entire subjection, there being a man or two men in my chamber at once. The first I knew a man entered my room, and the dark lantern awakened me, I suppose. I screamed, thinking it was John, and that the house was on fire, and sprang out of bed. He put me back and choked me, and then told me he would treat me kindly if I would keep perfectly quiet. He said I was caught—"You are all caught, and you may as well give up." He then told me I must get up. I begged him to let me lie there, but he said, "No," and pulled me up and led me into the hall, and then handcuffed me. He then took me into Laura's room—no, not quite yet. After getting me into the hall he said I would take cold without more clothing, and I told him I would take my death of cold that way, and he led me back into my room, when I obtained more clothes, and he took me with them. Very shortly after Maria, Aunt Hattie and her husband walked in the same room, and the girl was brought in with us. After they had got us all in that room they made us all get up separately and dress.

Of course we were rigged in each other's clothing and some were half dressed. They kept hurrying us up, and we were all wonderfully possessed. I was very calm, and acted accordingly. They opened L's bureau drawer, and took out her handsome violet cloak and handed it to her, saying: "I guess this is what you want." She put that on with her balmoral skirt, and then I was fixed up, and they fell short of handcuffs.

Then Laura and I were joined by one handcuff, and they took us off into the front room and put us in the bed and then tied our hands and feet with leather straps, buckled as tight as possible. Then they took heavy ropes and slipped through these, and brought the rope under the bed, and fastened it with extra ropes besides. They served us all this way. They treated John cruelly; also Aunt Hattie. The last operation was to gag us with rubber gags. John was blindfolded and tied in another position. They then dragged him in the lower bedroom, and he was almost dead when found.

Laura and I extricated ourselves first by the greatest effort, and we dragged ourselves, bed and all, to the window, about 7 o'clock in the morning, and with one free hand opened the window and alarmed the neighborhood. We had to have our handcuffs filed apart, and it was about 9 o'clock when Laura and I were separated. We are alive and well, only that we are scratched and bruised, and John's chest is black and blue. They held a pistol at his head after they got him in the bedroom, when they demanded the keys and combination. They did not touch the silver, but took John's watch and chain. L. grabbed hers and flung it under the bureau, and they missed it.

FREIGHT-THIEVES CAPTURED.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 2.—A successful raid upon a party of freight-car thieves was made at New London, O., on the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, a few days ago, which resulted in the arrest of Monroe Meisner, and David, Mary, and Emery Sheldon. The plans of the robbers were, when the trains were stopping for wood and water, to emerge quietly under the cover of darkness from adjacent woods, and force open car doors by means of jimmies, while part of the gang stood watch, in order to apprise their confederates of danger, or rush to their assistance in case of attack. Once inside the cars, they waited until the train started, when the rumbling noise would conceal their movements, and then toss out small boxes or such goods as they pleased. The officers of the road, aided by special detectives from abroad and some members of the Cleveland police force, carefully perfected their plans and laid in wait for the robbers. A general rush was made when they approached the train, and promiscuous shots were fired by the detectives. The robbers, however, succeeded in making a temporary escape, but were afterwards pursued, and the four named secured at a point 9 miles south of New London. One of the gang named Reuben Sheldon is still at large. The parties were arraigned before Justice Adams, of Norwalk, and steps preliminary to their trial taken.

AN UNEXAMPLED FEMALE FIEND.

The testimony in the trial of Henry R. Vreeland and Susanna E., his wife, of Boardville, N. J., for the alleged murder, last December, of their 5-year-old son Ralph, which is still in progress in the Paterson courts, has developed a case of cruelty almost unparalleled. Ralph was the son of Mr. Vreeland, but his wife was the boy's step-mother. The principal and most damaging evidence against them was on the part of Mrs. Vreeland's own child, a remarkably intelligent little girl scarcely 6 years of age, but also corroborated by the other children. She said Mrs. Vreeland used to whip Ralph with thick "gads" until they were used up, when she would go for others and repeat the process. She whipped him till he was too weak to obey the calls of nature, when she rubbed his face in his own excrement, and made him drink his own urine. She stuck a fork down his throat till he vomited, and then compelled him by whipping him to eat the vomit. She kept on whipping him till he finally died, alone and unattended, lying on three chairs. The case is full of such instances of fearful cruelty as this, and all the time her own little daughter was testifying against her she laughed and giggled as if it was a huge joke.

BODY-SNATCHING.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

GRAND RAPIDS, Mich., Feb. 2.—Herbert W. Slocum, a medical student who has latterly been connected with the Marine Hospital and Harper's Hospital Institute in Detroit, formerly a resident of this city and a member of the City Board of Education, was arrested late last night, charged with body-snatching. The cadaver stolen was that of a negro lad, which was boxed and checked through to Detroit as wearing apparel. It was to go via the Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad, ostensibly to a Mrs. J. M. Fountain, in Detroit. It is believed here that it was to go to a medical professor in Detroit. Slocum is said to have taken six cadavers heretofore. He has waived examination and has been held in the sum of $2,000 for trial in the Circuit Court. He is believed to have had an accomplice, but denies it. He is said to have taken the bodies from the potter's field previous to the last instance. The alleged crime and the arrest have caused quite an excitement here.

PACIFIC MAIL.

New York Times, Feb. 1.

The evidence now being taken in the case of the Pacific Mail Company against W. S. King more than confirms the revelations made before the Congressional Committee in 1874. There was a check, for instance, paid in September, 1872, to A. B. Stockwell—then President of the Pacific Mail—by the Panama Railroad Company, for $130,581.93. That check was never entered upon the books of the Pacific Mail Company. The bookkeeper testifies that there is "no entry to show that it ever reached the Pacific Mail Company at all." The same witness swears that the latter Company paid upward of $161,000 to the Panama Company to which it was not entitled, and that these payments were "covered up" by means of false entries. It certainly seems nearly time that Mr. Stockwell was brought back to his native land, for which he must be pining, to account for these very dark transactions.

SUCCESSFUL BURGLARY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Feb. 2.—The banking-house of Northrup & Sons, of Wyandotte, Kan., was entered by burglars at an early hour this morning. The robbers entered the building from the back side, and, after digging through 3 feet of brick wall, entered the vault, and, by means of powder and wedges, blew open a patent burglar-proof safe of the Herring pattern and obtained about $1,500 in money. The explosion was heard by at least 150 persons, but no one got up to see what was the matter. The building was located in the heart of the business portion of the city. Mr. Northrup had about $10,000 in the safe on Monday, but transferred it to Kansas City yesterday afternoon. The work was undoubtedly done by professionals.

WORMS.

MONTREAL, Feb. 2.—The Worms extradition case was continued to-day. Newman related at length his transactions with the Doctor. They went to Philadelphia together, and, at that place, a letter was received in the regular way, through the Post-Office, addressed to Capt. Charles Worms. The letter contained a contract signed "Z. Chandler, Secretary of the Interior." The witness took a copy of the contract, which was now produced. The prisoner showed Newman a receipt for $200,000 which he had deposited in the Treasury Department. It was arranged that Newman should go to Boston and complete purchases, and, while there, received a communication from Worms, saying: "Matters mixed; go to Chicago; will write you there." The inquiry adjourned till to-morrow.

THE QUINCY BANK ROBBER.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., Feb. 2.—J. S. Fermer, the Quincy bank robber, died on Tuesday night of consumption. He maintained the truth of his story, and gave the names of accomplices—Helsey, a thief of Syracuse, N. Y., English Tom, a Cockney burglar, and a man name unknown, at present in a St. Louis hospital, with a bullet-wound in his thigh. He tried to tell of a diamond robbery in St. Joseph, Mo., in March, 1875, but died before the particulars were given. He said $20,000 of the diamonds and jewelry were buried on the Iron Mountain Railroad, near Booneville, Mo. The proper effort will be made to ferret the matter out.

GONE TO ENGLAND.

Dispatch to the Boston Globe.

PORTLAND, Me., Jan. 30.—Mrs. McKenzie, whose elopement from Montreal with Fred Brydges created so much excitement last week, left this port for Liverpool in the steamer Samaritan Saturday night with her four children.

ASSASSINATION.

MEMPHIS, Feb. 2.—Hiram Harkelrod, a well-known and wealthy planter, living 25 miles below here on the Mississippi side, was waylaid and shot last night near his home, a ball passing through both lungs, inflicting a wound believed to be mortal. A negro recently discharged by Harkelrod is suspected.

STOKES.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Judge Dykman has allowed a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Edward S. Stokes, returnable in White Plains, Feb. 5.

OBITUARY.

DAVENPORT, Ia., Feb. 2.—Intelligence was received in this city to-day of the death in France of the Rev. Father Pelamorgnus, who was the first Catholic priest sent to this part of Iowa. Coming here in 1839 as a missionary priest from France, he officiated until 1868, when he returned to France to end his days. When he came to Iowa there were 400 Catholics in the State. Now there are 125,000. He established the first church in Davenport. He was a man of great piety, charity, ability, and liberality, and was beloved by all sects. He had been quite well off, but gave his property away in charity and died in poverty, at the age of 70 years. Special services will be held in all the Catholic churches of this city. Father Pelamorgues was, at one time, appointed Bishop of Minnesota, but declined, and for years was Vicar-General of this Diocese.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 2.—Dr. Abraham Metz, a distinguished eye-and-ear doctor of thirty years' practice, died at his residence at Massillon, O., yesterday, aged about 50.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

How seldom we see a splendid head of hair! From sickness, excessive labor, or neglect, thousands find their hair gradually wasting away. Burnett's Cocoaine will repair this waste. The Cocoaine is a perfect hair-dressing—a promoter of the growth of the hair—a preparation free from irritating matter. It has great affinity for the human skin—is rapidly absorbed, and imparts lustre and strength.

Albert W. Aiken's Great Story
"THE MOLLY MAGUIRES"
will soon appear in the
FIRESIDE COMPANION.

Safe and Sure!—Almost every house brings in fresh testimonials of more and more consumptive invalids who have been cured (after years of torture) by using Wishart's Pine-Tree Tar Cordial, which contains no poison! A purely vegetable extract, thoroughly removing from the blood all taints and humors.

EMBROIDERIES, &c.

Golden Opportunity.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO.'S

GREAT ANNUAL CLEARING SALE!

Madison and Peoria-sts.

Note the following in addition to other bargains heretofore advertised:

HAMBURG EMBROIDERIES.

Having effected the purchase of the importation of a large New York House at a fearful sacrifice on the original cost, they are offered in this sale at almost half their value.

15,000 yds Embroideries at 5, 6, and 8 cts yd; good patterns.
12,000 yds Embroideries at 10, 12 1-2, and 15 cts; neat styles.
10,000 yds Embroideries at 18, 20, and 22 cts; choice new styles.
Finer qualities, in rich new designs, equally cheap.

5,000 Lace Tidies at 10 and 15 cts each; worth double.

UNDERCLOTHING AND CORSETS.

250 Ladies' Chemises, plain band, lace trimm'd, 45 cts; worth 75.
300 Ladies' Chemises, corset cover, puffed and lace trimm'd, 50 cts; worth $1.
Large lot Ladies' Chemises at 75, 85 cts, and $1; less than cost of materials.
Ladies' Drawers, corded and ruffled, 25 cts pair; worth 60 cts.
Ladies' Drawers, cluster tucked, 40 and 50 cts; regular price 75 cts.
Ladies' Drawers, tucked and emb'd, 60, 75 cts, and $1; great bargains.
Dressing Sacques, 75 cts and $1; half price.
Ladies' Nightgowns, 75 cts, $1, and $1.25, ruffled and tucked, lined yokes; worth $1.25, $1.50, and $1.75.
Ladies' Nightgowns, $1.50, emb'd and ruffled; worth $2.25.
Ladies' Skirts, 65, 75 cts, and $1; very cheap goods.
500 Ladies' French Linen Yokes, hand emb'd, $1; worth $3 each.
Ladies' fine French emb'd Underwear, hand made, new designs; very cheap.
A large lot of fine French hand made Corsets, slightly damaged by salt water on voyage of importation, at one-third regular prices.
Great bargains in French Corsets; a good Corset for 50 and 75 cts.
100 Bone Corsets, $1; former price, $1.50.
A very large line of ex quality French Wove Corsets at $2 and $2.25; never before sold less than $3.50 and $4.
Madame Foy's skirt-supporting Corsets at 90 cts.
Bargains in Bustles.

MADISON AND PEORIA-STS.

SPECTACLES.

SIGHT IS PRICELESS

BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES
Suited to all sights by inspection at MANASSE'S, Optician, 88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

FINANCE AND TRADE.

The Counter Business of the Banks Heavier---Clearings, $5,000,000.

Moderate Supply of Commercial Paper, and Moderate Demand---New York Exchange Flat.

The Produce Markets Generally Firmer—Pork Strong.

Wheat Irregularly Higher—More Activity in Corn—The Rest Quiet.

FINANCIAL.

As usual on the second day of the month the settlements were larger than on the first. The counter business of the banks felt the impulse, and there was a more liberal employment of bank funds on the part of Board of Trade men. This amounted to nothing more than a transfer of obligations from one bank to another, and added nothing to their aggregate discounts. The country is still an applicant for loans,—and this, though not large, has been and continues to be out of proportion to the city demand for discounts. A large part of the funds obtained by the country is used in feeding stock. Corn is cheap, the roads are bad, and the farmers and cattle dealers have determined to keep their cattle on hand and feed them. City and country balances alike are low, as customers and correspondents have drawn considerably on their deposits to postpone as far as possible the necessity of borrowing. Collections continue to be complained of on all sides. The offerings of negotiable double-name paper are only moderate, but are sufficient to keep the available funds of the banks in comfortable employment. Discount lines are high relatively to deposits, and the surplus of loanable resources is not large. Accommodation is given only in exceptional cases to outside borrowers at most of the banks, but all have abundance of funds for the necessities of their own customers.

Rates of discount are firm and range from 8@10 per cent.

On the street, there is less desirable paper offered than could be taken. There is, as usual, more than is wanted of high rate, low-grade paper. Rates are 8@18 per cent.

New York exchange continues to be made in excess of the demand. Sales between banks were made at 75c@$1.00 discount for $1,000.

The orders from the country for currency are light.

The clearings were $5,000,000.

THE CINCINNATI FAILURES.

A correspondent of a New York paper writes to it as follows in correction of some misstatements about the recent failures at Cincinnati:

In regard to failures here, Messrs. J. L. Wayne & Son, it is understood, sold, not Chicago real estate at a sacrifice, though they may have done that also, but a very prosperous screw factory, not for $50,000, but for $500,000, and relieved themselves from their embarrassment, with large means over. D. T. Woodrow & Co. (not Woodward) failed heavily, but Mr. W. is very highly esteemed, and will probably be enabled by his friends to do something in the future. Of the other firm named, one partner is said (has been supposed for a long time) to be a heavy speculator in grain at Chicago, while the other partner was a heavy contractor for city "cuts and fills"—all of which suggests a good deal. This is not in the usual line of Cincinnati merchants.

EFFECT OF THE WINSLOW FORGERIES ON THE BOSTON LOAN-MARKET.

Upon the loan-market the effect has been to intensify, if that were possible, the already strong feeling of distrust which pervades the atmosphere of bank parlors, and to increase the closeness of the scrutiny to which all names, almost without exception, are subjected. Taken in connection with many of the recent fraudulent failures, it has directed the attention of capitalists and bank managers to the practicability of devising some plan by which a lender may know the outstanding liabilities of a would-be borrower. After the Collie failures in England last summer, several plans were suggested for the detection of accommodation paper, and it is certain that one of them must be adopted in the near future in our principal commercial cities, if we are to carry on business on our present extended credit system, without the risk of continual convulsions. The three most prominent methods proposed are, first, to have each note specify the purpose for which it is made and the particular lot of merchandise or what-not which it represents; second, a systematic and confidential registration at the Clearing-House of all paper held by the various banks, the names of the banks not being given; third, a provision by which, on application as to the amount of paper of any given name or firm, the various banks shall give, on a slip sent by the manager of the Clearing-House or other agent, the amount held by each individual bank, also without the name of the bank if thought proper. It is thought probable that for a long time to come our banks will be imposed upon by very little of this accommodation paper, so great is the suspicion entertained for the article at present; but that considerable amounts are still outstanding no one can doubt who reads the particulars in the weekly list of failures.—*Boston Commercial Bulletin.*

THE DIVERSION OF THE NEW YORK JOBBING TRADE.

The loss of the jobbing trade to New York is now a confessed fact, even by the press of that city. A writer in the New York *Economist* says:

The present method of doing a jobbing business in this city is simply ruinous. In many cases, the cost of selling is more than the profits. In the first place, each jobber tries to outvie the other in the extravagant magnitude and munificence of a warehouse and office, regardless of expense. Then comes department buyers and salesmen to sell only in special departments. A corps of bookkeepers, entry clerks, and shipping clerks, "fancy men," or general salesmen, who are paid large salaries to do nothing; and, lastly, the commercial traveler, who works while away, and with nothing to do while at home. This position is probably the most important of all the others, and he is continually, or five out of six months, among the buyers, and makes the general reputation of the house; i. e., first-class houses send out first-class men, and inferior houses generally select those of a lower order on account of the expense. Hence, to sum up the whole, it costs a New York jobber fully 15 per cent to sell his goods. In addition to this is interest on capital and personal expenses.

The *Manufacturers' Trade Journal*, of Philadelphia, states that the same change in the currents of trade has affected the business of Philadelphia, though not so much as that of New York. It says:

As already stated, this diversion of the jobbing trade to interior localities has somewhat affected the business of Philadelphia also, though our jobbing trade is largely allied with manufacturing interests, the demand for whose products is constantly increasing, not only from the trade throughout this country, but in foreign markets. In the matter of rents and the general expense of conducting business, the jobbers of our city have advantages over New York and most other localities.

GERMAN JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES.

The speculative mania that prevailed in Germany after the Franco-German war developed into the incorporation of countless joint-stock companies. One thousand millions of dollars were invested in such concerns in three years. It is the collapse of these institutions that has made the times so hard in Germany. The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times* says, with regard to the results of this investment of $1,000,000,000: "It is worth knowing that of the German manufactures converted into joint-stock concerns in the commercial revival after the war, six-sevenths pay no dividend this year, the remainder, with a few exceptions, giving next to nothing."

THE SUEZ CANAL PURCHASE.

The enthusiastic approval by the people of England of Disraeli's purchase of the Suez Canal shares when it was first announced was due to their belief that it somehow secured the "road to India." A good deal of sober second thought has been given to discovering just how this was done, and the more it is examined the less clear it becomes. The last number of the Edinburg *Review* discusses the question in a manner that puts the English Ministry in a rather unfavorable light. It shows that the Suez Canal is by the terms of the concession of the Viceroy a highway for commerce only, not for vessels of war. When transit is desired for these, it can be obtained only as in cases of the passage of troops across a neutral territory,—i. e., by the permission of the Sovereign. The Suez Canal Company has no right to give this permission. It is the prerogative of the Khedive or the Sultan. Great Britain has not gained the least right by her purchase to use the canal for the passage of troops, war-vessels, or munitions of war, nor to interdict its use by another Power. The Company is only a commercial association, and Great Britain has simply purchased in it the right of a minority interest,—the right of being outvoted.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	122¾	122⅞
United States 5-20s of '65	117⅜	118
5-20s of '65—January and July	119⅜	119⅞
5-20s of '67—January and July	121⅝	122⅛
5-20s of '68—January and July	123	123⅜
10-40s	119⅝	120
United States new 5s of '81 ex-coupon	117⅜	117⅝
United States currency 6s	124⅜	....

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 112¾@113.

Greenbacks were 88½@88⅝c on the dollar in gold.

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. bonds	104½ & int.	....
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. sewerage	104½ & int.	....
Chicago City 7 ⅌ ct. water loan	104½ & int.	....
Cook County 7 ⅌ ct. bonds	105 & int.	106 & int.
West Park 7 ⅌ ct. bonds	....	97 & int.
North Chicago 7 ⅌ ct. bonds (Lincoln Park)	....	95 & int.

LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	130	135
City Railway, West Side	137½	.....
City Railway, North Side	117	.....
Traders' Insurance Company	124	125
Chamber of Commerce	79	80
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company	..	132½
Chicago & Northwestern gold bonds	89	90
Exposition stock	30	35

LATEST.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Gold advanced to 113¼ and closed at 113. Carrying rates, 2 to 4.

Governments strong.

Railroad bonds firm.

State securities steady.

Stocks opened weak and lower, and in the last hour were steady to strong, the closing prices having, however, been nearer to the lowest than the highest figures, with the exception of St. Paul and Northwestern, which closed at the highest prices of the day. Transactions were 148,000 shares, of which 39,000 were Pacific Mail, 27,000 Western Union, 9,000 Northwestern, 10,000 St. Paul, 5,000 Erie, 6,000 St. Joe, 19,000 Lake Shore, and 17,000 Ohio.

Money market easy at 3@6; prime mercantile paper, 5½.

Customs receipts, $163,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $880,000.

Clearings, $23,000,000.

Sterling quiet; 486@489½.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	122⅝	New 5s	117¼
Coupons, '65	118	10-40s, reg	116⅝
New	119⅝	10-40s, coupon	119⅝
Coupons, '67	121⅞	Currencies	124⅜
Coupons, '68	123½		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	47	Virginia, new	38
Tennessee, new	46½	Missouri 6s	102⅜
Virginia 6s, old	37		

STOCKS.

Western Union	78	N. J. Central	108⅜
Pacific Mail	36⅞	Rock Island	108⅛
Adams Express	106½	St. Paul	41⅜
Wells-Fargo	85	St. Paul pfd	75⅝
American Express	58½	Wabash	5⅞
U. S. Express	61	Wabash pfd	7¾
N. Y. Central	111¼	Fort Wayne	101
Erie	17⅜	Terre Haute	6
Erie pfd	35	Terre Haute pfd	22
Harlem	136	Chicago & Alton	104
Harlem pfd	133	Chicago & Alton pfd	109
Michigan Central	61	Ohio & Mississippi	23½
U. P. stock	69½	Indiana Central	5⅜
Lake Shore	67	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	118½
Illinois Central	97½	Hannibal & St. Joe	21½
Clev. & Pittsburg	95	Del., Lack. & West	118⅝
Northwestern	41½	A. & P. Tel	20½
Northwestern pfd	62⅝	Central Pac. bonds	105⅜
C., C., C. & I	56½	U. P. bonds	103½

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The following quotations were called at the Stock Exchange to-day:

Consol. Virginia	428	Crown Point	24
California	85½	Yellow Jacket	101
Segregated Belcher	87	Empire	6
Ophir	61½	Alpha	24½
Chollar	90	Belcher	34
Savage	21	Confidence	21
Imperial	9	Sierra Nevada	23
Mexican	19½	Exchequer	13½
Gould & Curry	22½	Overman	66½
Best & Belcher	61½	Justice	28¾
Hale & Norcross	58½	Caledonia	32

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, Feb. 2:

CITY PROPERTY.

Rush st, 25 ft n w of Pearson st, w f, 25x90 ft, dated Jan. 31	$ 2,345
Wabash av, 100 ft s of Thirty-first st, w f, 20x192 ft, with improvements, dated Jan. 19	8,500
West Washington st, w of Fall st, s f, 33½x99½ ft, dated Feb. 2	4,200
Centre av, 141 ft s of West Taylor st, e f, 36x125 ft, dated Jan. 31	4,250
Edgar st, 115 ft s of Bloomingdale road, w f, 24x125 ft, dated Jan. 31	600
Vine st, bet Willow st and North av, w f, 37½x97 8-10 ft, dated Jan. 7	1,265
Mather st, 226 ft w of Desplaines st, s f, 24x111 ft, dated Jan. 10, 1872	1,800
West Jackson st, 163½ ft e of Centre av, n f, 54x178 4-10 ft, dated Jan. 22	4,700
Kroger st, s e of Racine road, s w f, 23 6-10x100 ft, dated Feb. 2	600
Fabins st, 75 ft n of Sophia st, e f, 25x123 9-10 ft, dated May 1, 1874	1,750
State st, 100 ft s of Eldridge court, w f, 20x165½ ft, dated Feb. 2	12,500
South Dearborn st, 322½ ft n of Thirty-second st, e f, 25x100 ft, dated Feb. 2	5,000
The premises No. 682 Fulton st, dated Jan. 31	5,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Kedzie av, n w cor of Thirty-ninth st, 10 acres, dated Jan. 29	$20,000
Evans av, 200 ft n of Forty-third st, e f, 25x126 ft, dated Jan. 27	4,000
Lot 33 and ½ of Lot 32 adjoining, Block 2 of Smith's Subdivision in s w ¼ Sec. 36, 39, 13, dated Jan. 25	2,500
Lot 31 and ½ of Lot 32 adjoining in same block, dated Jan. 25	1,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Wednesday morning and for the corresponding date one year ago:

	RECEIPTS. 1876.	RECEIPTS. 1875.	SHIPMENTS. 1876.	SHIPMENTS. 1875.
Flour, brls	6,974	8,222	8,209	7,941
Wheat, bu	45,296	39,130	10,670	41,780
Corn, bu	65,024	72,247	74,785	52,423
Oats, bu	19,130	16,650	12,270	15,156
Rye, bu	1,819	677	.....	400
Barley, bu	21,190	7,740	7,991	4,500
Grass seed, lbs	146,079	319,545	53,283	131,204
Flax seed, lbs	89,150	.....	91,821	.....
Broom-corn, lbs	4,940	.....	81,998	40,000
Cured meats, lbs	238,990	885,050	2,662,543	2,026,124
Beef, brls	215	3	283	20
Pork, brls	149	233	543	1,466
Lard, lbs	184,763	18,440	360,132	265,817
Tallow, lbs	21,841	35,955	.....	40,060
Butter, lbs	47,240	94,939	61,720	39,920
Dressed hogs	1,727	3,870	721	2,192
Live hogs, No	28,381	31,019	1,320	6,202
Cattle, No	3,995	4,093	1,782	2,078
Sheep, No	2,471	2,151	2,291	1,322
Hides, lbs	184,557	228,670	164,050	246,562
Highwines, brls	303	310	243	467
Wool, lbs	41,659	15,550	19,530	76,580
Potatoes, bu	21	720	365	.....
Coal, tons	2,183	.....	659	.....
Hay, tons	130	80	.....	10
Lumber, No. ft	244,000	224,000	540,000	1,043,100
Shingles, No	680,000	1,055,000	277,000	555,000
Salt, brls	.....	582	1,420	587
Poultry, lbs	50,746	54,800	15,220	97,050
Poultry, coops	2	121	.....	.....
Game, pkgs	47	43	.....	35
Eggs, pkgs	241	428	82	.....
Cheese, bxs	798	460	65	2
Gr'n apples, brls	3	.....	.....	20
Beans, bu	7	1,600	.....	6

Withdrawn from store on Tuesday for city consumption: 3,101 bu wheat, 884 bu corn, 1,357 bu barley.

The following grain was inspected into store on Wednesday morning: 24 cars No. 2 N.W. wheat, 26 cars No. 2 spring, 17 cars No. 3 do, 10 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade do (78 wheat); 16 cars high-mixed corn, 26 cars No. 2 do, 20 cars new mixed do, 29 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade do (92 corn); 1 car white oats, 2 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected do; 1 car No. 2 rye; 7 cars No. 2 barley, 8 cars No. 3 do, 1 car rejected do. Total, 191 cars, or 72,000 bu. Inspected out: 4,289 bu wheat, 3,580 bu corn, 772 bu rye, 2,078 bu barley.

The shipments of corn from this city on Tuesday last were 74,785 bu; the shipments from the elevators of this city for the same time were 3,580 bu, or 16,208 bu, according to the day for which the figures are taken,—probably the latter. The grain that passes through without entering the elevators is not charged with elevator rates. The warehousemen are very far from receiving money on all the grain that arrives in this city, and so much is consigned here to be sold on track that those sample lots are not infrequently in excess of the demand, and sell for considerably less than the grain of the same quality that was placed in store. Some people think that, if the charge for storing and loading were reduced, the warehousemen would receive so much greater a percentage of the grain as to pay them more than they now obtain for handling the smaller quantity. The warehousemen claim that they could not make a fair profit if they charged much less than they do now.

The recent decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Lyon & Co. against Culbertson & Blair, is very far from being understood in one way by all parties dealing in produce. Some construe the decision to mean that any deal is a mere gambling transaction unless the party selling the property actually has it in hand at the time of selling it, and retains possession of it till he offers to deliver it. This, probably, is a long way from the meaning of the Court, but under this construction a firm yesterday refused to put up margins when called, and the trade may be considered off. If every sale for future delivery should be understood in this way, the commercial community would be soon reduced to a deplorable condition. What the decision was intended to cover, was probably the point that damages cannot be collected unless actual delivery of the property has been tendered.

The Milwaukee wheat market is understood to be in an unhealthy condition—even worse than our own. The large stocks of wheat in that city are owned almost entirely by Western men, and the quality is none too good. The corner excitement induced country holders to rush wheat forward as fast as possible, and the consequence was that a good deal of wheat was sent there which under ordinary circumstances would have remained on the farm till spring, and cured out before being forwarded to market. Parties who ought to be well informed in the matter say that the condition is below the average, and that grave apprehensions in regard to the keeping quality of several lots are entertained by the trade.

The leading produce markets were again irregular yesterday. Provisions and wheat were stronger, while corn was lower, and most of the other markets were dull. The weather was wintry enough in the early morning, but moderated so much towards noon that a good many operators thought we were not going to have much of a snap after all. The receipts were somewhat diminished by the storm.

Jobbers of dry-goods were not very busy, though in comparison with the last week a somewhat increased movement is observable. Buyers from the more remote points are beginning to make their appearances and an early revival of trade is confidently looked for. Prices remain firm. Groceries were in fair demand and most lines were quoted steady. Coffees and teas remain unsettled, pending the action of Congress on the Tax bill. Sugars are firm, owing to light stocks. Butter was in fairly active local and shipping demand at fully sustained prices. Cheese was firm and unchanged. The dried fruit trade displayed rather more animation than of late, but so far as values were concerned they were without perceptible variation. Fish remain dull, with lake descriptions weak and unsettled. Prices of coal, wood, paints, oils, and bagging, were the same as at the beginning of the week.

The lumber market was again quiet. Hardware and metals were steady, though trade was slack as usual in January. Nails met with a fair inquiry. Wool, hops, and hides were quiet. Broom-corn continues in fair request, and is generally reported firm. The best grades of hay were in better demand and stronger, while common were plentiful and dull. Packers' cooperage was dull and weak at the recent decline. Seeds were quiet but steady, except timothy, which was in liberal supply and easier. Poultry was in good demand and firmer, the offerings of all kinds of stock being light. Fresh eggs were also firmer, the cold snap having led many to expect smaller receipts.

FOREIGN GOODS

received at Chicago Customs for the twenty-four hours ending 4 p. m. Feb. 2, 1875: C. W. Webster, 2 casks gin; Grommes & Ulrich, 6 casks wine; W. F. Bemis & Co., 2 cases cigars; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 13 cases dry goods; Kantzler & Hargis, 9 cases cigars.

Duties collected Feb. 2	$ 2,210.48
Total duties for January, 1876	80,224.25
Total duties for January, 1875	70,743.14
Excess over January, 1875	$ 9,481.11

The tug Red Jacket, of Chicago, was sold yesterday by Michael Shields and Andrew Sevort to Job Hickman, for $2,950.

STOCKS IN LIVERPOOL.

The following are corrected statements of stocks in Liverpool at the close of the three past years:

	1875.	1874.	1873.
Beef, tcs	7,612	16,827	13,3[illegible]
Pork, brls	2,528	2,550	3,[illegible]
Bacon, boxes	19,920	13,693	21,0[illegible]
Hams, boxes	4,084	3,936	4,322
Shoulders, boxes	1,357	300	3,195
Lard, tons	928	378	4,000
Cheese, boxes	140,[illegible]47	134,149	89,993
Butter, pkgs	15,553	21,367	8,342

WOOL.

Harding, Gray & Dewey, of Boston, write as follows:

There is a steady demand for domestic. Manufacturers are purchasing for present wants, and holders are sellers only when good, reliable buyers present themselves. In prices there is no change to notice, and we do not look for any change at present. The stock of wool on the market is not more than sufficient to meet the wants of manufacturers, and the few remaining lots in the interior are held at higher prices than could be realized here. Of foreign the market has not been so bare for many years, and manufacturers will have to rely almost exclusively on the supply of domestic to keep their machinery running. Holders, in consequence, are quite indifferent about realizing, and are not disposed to make concessions. At this time last year fleeces were from 7@8c per lb higher than present current rates, with a good supply of foreign on hand and large supplies on the way.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were more active in the aggregate, and stronger. Hogs were only in moderate supply, and scarcely higher, but buyers of pork looked at the continually diminishing chances of a big stock, and took hold freely, other products following suit, in strength though not in activity. Pork has been used in the past as a lever with which to keep down the price of hogs, and a very large line of shorts was put out by influential parties who had full faith in big receipts of hogs late in the season. They have been filling those shorts during the past two or three days, and that has caused the stronger tone in the market.

MESS PORK—Was quite active, and advanced 25c per brl under a sharp demand, but receded 10c later. A good deal of the business done was in changing over, but there was also a good straight inquiry, some operators covering shorts, while others were taking hold for future under the impression that pork is worth more money, the hogs still refusing to come down in price. Sales were reported of 200 brls at $19.55; 3,500 brls seller the month at $19.40@19.80; 15,500 brls seller March at $19.70@20.00; 5,250 brls seller April at $20.02½@20.25; and 3,750 brls seller May at $20.32½@20.45. Total, 28,200 brls. The market closed steady at $19.75 cash or seller February; $19.90@19.92½ seller March; $20.15@20.20 seller April; and $20.40@20.45 seller May.

Prime mess pork was steady at $17.75@18.00. Extra prime quoted at $14.50@14.75.

LARD—Was in moderate demand, and 5@10c per 100 lbs higher, though unchanged in Liverpool. The inquiry was fair for cash lots. Sales were reported of 900 tcs at $12.05@12.15; 250 tcs seller the month at $12.05; 3,250 tcs seller the month at $12.20@12.30; and 4,000 tcs seller April at $12.37½@12.45. Total, 8,400 tcs. The market closed firm at $12.12½ cash or seller February; $12.25 seller March; $12.40 seller April; and nominally at $12.55@12.57½.

MEATS—Were rather quiet, but firmly held at full previous prices, with a moderate inquiry at a shade below asking quotations; the strength in pork and lard made holders firm in their views, though they did not generally ask an advance in figures. Sales were reported of 100 boxes shoulders at 7⅛@7¼c, the outside for light; 100 boxes long clears at 10⅜c; 40,000 lbs short clears at 10⅞c; 125 boxes long and short clears on private terms; 120,000 lbs green short ribs at 10@10⅛c; 80 boxes bellies at 11⅛@12c; 30 brls pigs' tongues at $13.00; 40,000 lbs green hams (16 lbs) at 11c; 15,000 pcs (17 lbs) at 10⅛c. The market closed at the following range of prices:

	Shoulders.	Long Clear.	Short Rib.	Short Clear.
Green	7	10	10¼	10¼
Part salted	7¼	10¼	10½	10¾
Boxed	7½	10½	10¾	11
March, loose	7¾	10½	10¾	11
April	7¾	10¾	11	11¼
May	8	11	11¼	11½

Long and short clears quoted at 10⅞c cash, and 10⅞c seller February, boxed; green hams, 10½@11c; sweet-pickled do, 11¼@12c; Cumberlands, 10⅛c, cash or seller January; long-cut hams, 11¼@12¼c, boxed; bacon hams, 13@13¼c.

GREASE—Was quiet at 7@9c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $9.50@10.00 for mess, $10.50@11.00 for extra mess, and $21.50@22.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 8¼@8⅜c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and unchanged. There was even less than the usual demand, but holders were comparatively firm, owing to the strength in wheat, and would not offer concessions. Sales were reported of 100 brls winters at $7.50, and 600 brls spring extras mostly on private terms; also 50 brls rye flour, and 25 brls buckwheat do, at prices not named. Total, 775 brls. The market closed nominally at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, $6.50@7.50; common to good do, $4.75@5.50; spring extras, $4.00@4.40; good do, $4.50@4.75; choice do, $5.00@5.25; patents do, $6.50@7.25; Minnesota, $5.00@6.25; spring superfines, $3.00@3.50; rye flour, $4.20@4.25; buckwheat do, $4.50@5.00.

BRAN—Was in moderate demand, and irregularly firmer. Sales were 40 tons, at $9.50 on track, and $10.00@10.25 free on board cars.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 20 tons fine, at $14.50@15.00 on track.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal, at $13.50@14.00 on track.

WHEAT—Was active and stronger, with a very good demand for this month and next, and more wanted for April delivery than heretofore. The market opened weak under free offerings, but afterwards strengthened, when a better inquiry and a stronger feeling was reported from Liverpool, and our receipts were found to be smaller, only 78 car-loads being inspected into store. The upward movement was led by a demand for cash lots, which advanced 1¼c beyond the closing price of Tuesday, though a portion of the improvement was subsequently lost. Very few deliveries have yet been made on sales for February, and the wheat is understood to be all locked up, being mostly held for May, so that there is scarcely anything offering, except the current receipts, and in consequence cash wheat commanded a premium of 1c over March deliveries, and could be transferred into April for nothing. The question was several times asked: "Is the market cornered?" and generally answered in the affirmative, but it would seem to be only a natural corner, run by the shorts themselves in selling vast quantities without inquiring where the wheat was to come from. It is probable that most of the February trades will be settled up without deliveries. For March the inquiry was spasmodic; small early, but in the latter part of the session some large purchases were made by home operators. Seller March opened at 97⅛c, sold at 97¼c, declined to 97c, and advanced to 98⅛c, closing easier at 98⅛c. Seller the month sold at 97¼@99⅛c, closing at 99c, and cash No. 2 spring closed at 99@99⅛c. Seller April was ¾@⅞c above March. Seller May sold at $1.02⅛@1.03⅛, closing at $1.03⅛. The lower grades were in moderate demand for shipment and about ½c higher, No. 3 closing at 78c. No. 1 was nominal. Cash sales were reported of 52,400 bu No. 2 spring at 98@98⅛c; 5,400 bu No. 3 do at 77½@78c; 2,000 bu rejected at 64c; and 1,400 bu by sample at 80@1.12½c. Total, 61,200.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was in fair demand in proportion to the offerings, and firmer. Sales were: 800 bu No. 1 at $1.15; 8,400 bu No. 2 at 99¼@99⅛c; and 1,000 bu by sample at $1.02@1.10.

CORN—Was more active, but weak, declining ⅛c further, but recovering about one-half the drop by the close of the session. Liverpool was quoted flat, and Mark Lane easier, while the February deliveries of the preceding afternoon were large enough to cause free offerings, and more than counterbalance the effect of a decrease in the volume of our receipts. The early offerings were disposed of quite readily, and then the market recovered, under a continued fair demand, chiefly for the short interest, the market being altogether the most active of any day in the past two weeks. Shippers took hold to a moderate extent, but sample lots were again in excess, and relatively weak. Seller the month opened at 40⅛c, sold down to 39⅞c, advanced to 40⅛c, and closed at 40c. Seller March sold at 40⅛@40⅜c, closing at 40⅜c. Seller April sold at 41⅜@41½c, and seller June at 44⅞@45c. Seller May sold at 44¾@45¼c, closing at 45¼c. Cash No. 2 closed at 40@40⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 70,400 bu No. 2 at 39¾@40⅛c; 1,600 bu new high mixed at 36⅛c; 2,000 bu new mixed at 34⅛c; 6,400 bu new rejected at 32c; 1,600 bu ears at 28@29c; 10,000 bu by sample at 30@35⅛c on track, and 9,600 bu do at 31@36c free on board cars. Total, 101,600 bu.

OATS—Were in moderate demand at the recent range of prices. The market opened slow and easier than at the close Tuesday, but soon rallied under an improved demand, and in company with corn. The receipts also were very small, only 4 cars being inspected in, and the reported shipments were fair. Cash or seller the month opened at 30⅛c and closed at 30⅛@30⅜c; March sold at 31⅛@31⅜c, and April at 31⅛@31⅝c, and May at 34⅛@34⅜c, the latter closing at the outside. Samples were in moderate demand. Rejected was not mentioned. Cash sales were reported of 20,000 bu No. 2 at 30⅛@30⅜c; 4,800 bu by sample at 28@34c on track, and 1,200 bu do at 32@34c free on board. Total, 26,000 bu.

RYE—Was quiet and unchanged. Fresh No. 2 sold at 67@67½c. There was a little more inquiry for options, and March was quoted at 68c. Cash sales were reported of 1,200 bu No. 2 at 67@67½c, and 400 bu by sample at 70c on track.

BARLEY—Was rather quiet, but there was considerable inquiry, especially for cash for immediate delivery, the offerings of which were small, as the receipts were light and the bulk of the stock stored here was held off the market. Fresh No. 2 sold at 78c, and regular was quoted at 75@76c. February was held higher early at 74¼@75c, but buyers held back until towards the close, when a sale was made at 74c. March was inactive and nominal at 69@70c. The lower grades of cash were in fair request at 42c for No. 3, and 32c for rejected. Samples were very dull. The brewers generally are understood to be abundantly supplied. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 78c; 4,000 bu No. 3 at 41@42c; 1,200 bu rejected at 32c; 800 bu by sample at 56@72c. Total, 8,800 bu.

LATEST.

Provisions were generally steady, mess pork and meats being active. Short ribs were easier. Sales: 5,500 brls at $19.65 for February, 19.90@19.92½ for March, and $20.20 for April; 750 tcs lard at $12.25 March, and $12.40 April; 60,000 lbs green hams, averaging 16, 17, and 18 lbs, at 11c, 10⅞c, and 10⅝c; 200,000 lbs short ribs, seller April, at 10⅝c.

Wheat was fairly active and ⅛c lower, owing to liberal offerings. Seller February sold 98⅛@99c, selling freely, and closing at 98⅛c. March sold at 98⅛c, and closed at 97⅞c. May closed at $1.03.

Corn was quiet and a shade easier, closing at 39⅞c for February, 40⅛c for March, and 45⅛@45¼c for May.

CALL BOARD.

Mess pork was in moderate demand and steady, except cash, which closed easier at $19.67½@19.70. April closed at $20.20, and March was quoted at $19.90@19.92½. Sales: 1,500 brls at $19.67½ cash, $19.70 February, and $20.20 April.

Lard was steady at $12.12½ cash and $12.25 March. Sales, 750 tcs at $12.25 March and $12.40 April.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $2.12.

BROOM-CORN—Continues in fair demand and firm: Choice old hurl, 10@11c; No. 2 hurl, 7¼@9c; choice medium, 6¾@7¼c; good medium brush, 6¼c; fair inside and covers, 5@5¼c; inferior, 4@4¼c; crooked, 3@6c.

BUTTER—The market was firm. A good local and Eastern demand existed, and sales were readily effected at the range of prices following: Choice to fancy yellow, 26@32c; medium to good grades, 18@23c; inferior to common, 13@17c; common to choice roll, 16@23c.

BAGGING—Remains dull at the reduction recently noted. Orders were few and for limited amounts. We quote: Stark A, 26½c; Lewiston, 25c; Montaup, 25c; Ontario, 25c; American A, 23½c; Amoskeag, 24c; Otter Creek, 23c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 14@15c; do 5 bu, 15@16c; gunnies, single, 15@16c; do, double, 25@26c.

CHEESE—Prices were the same as have been current for a fortnight past. A fair number of orders were placed, but the severity of the weather interferred with shipments. We quote: Choice to fancy fall-made full-cream factory, 12⅛@13¼c; lower grades, 9@11⅛c.

COAL—The cold weather stimulated the demand for fuel, and the leading dealers had about all the business they could attend to. Prices were steady and uniform: Lackawanna, range and nut, $10.00; do, egg, $9.50; cannel, $7.00@8.00; Erie, $7.00; Blossburg, $7.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $6.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $6.50; Illinois, $4.50@5.00.

COOPERAGE—Packers' goods continue dull at 90c for pork barrels and $1.00 for lard tierces.

DRESSED HOGS—Were active and firm, light weights being preferred and stronger. Sales were reported of 508 head and 6 cars at $8.00@8.65, the outside for both light and choice heavy hogs. The receipts were small, and some orders were unfilled in consequence.

FISH—There was a dull market for lake fish; nor was the demand for salt water cured as active as could be desired. Prices of the former remain easy. We quote: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.40; No. 2 do, $5.15; No. 1 trout, $4.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@13.00; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 1, mackerel, ¼-brl, $7.75@8.00; family mackerel, ½-brl, $6.00@6.25; No. 1 shore kits, large, $2.00; No. 1 bay kits, $1.50; large family kits, $1.10@1.15; bank codfish, $5.50@5.75; George's codfish, $6.00@6.25; new Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.00@8.25; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.00@6.25; do ½-brl, $3.50@3.75; scaled herring, per box, 40c; No. 1 herring, 36c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.00@8.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A fair business was in progress at fully sustained prices. We again quote as follows: FOREIGN—Dates, old, 6@7c; figs, layers, 15@16c; figs, drums, new, 14@15c; Turkish prunes, new, 6¾@6⅞c; French prunes, kegs and boxes, 9@15c; raisins, layers, new, $2.85@2.95; loose Muscatel, new, $3.25@3.35; Valencia, 11¼@11½c; Zante currants, 7¾@8c; citron, 25@26c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan apples, 10@10½c; Indiana and Illinois, 9@9½c; peaches, halves, 12¼@13c; do, mixed 10¼@11c; do, pared, 18@19c; blackberries, 12¼@12½c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 25@26c. NUTS—Filberts, 11¼@12c; almonds, Terragona, 19¼@20¼c; Naples walnuts, new, 16@17c; do, old, 14@15c; French walnuts, new, 13@13¼c; Grenoble walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 10@10½c; pecans, Texas, 14@15c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8¼c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c; African peanuts, 6@6½c.

GROCERIES—The market was without important change. Trade continues to improve, but prices remain as before. The prospective restoration of the tax on coffee induces a more confidential feeling among holders of that staple, but they are filling orders at former prices. Sugars are in light stock and are firm. Rice, soaps, spices, starch, etc., ruled steady. We quote:

RICE—Rangoon, 6¼@6½c; Carolina, 7¼@8c; Louisiana, 6¼@6¾c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 32@33c; Java No. 2, 29@30c; choice to fancy Rio, 23¾@23¾c; good to prime do, 22¼@23c; common to fair, 21¼@22c; roasting, 20@20¼c; Singapore Java, 24¼@25¼c; Costa Rica, 23@24c; Maracaibo, 23¼@24¼c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11¾@11⅞c; crushed, 11¼@11⅜c; powdered, 11@11¼c; granulated, 11@11⅛c; A, standard, 10¾@10⅞c; do No. 2, 10⅝c; B, 9⅞c; extra C, 9⅝c; C No. 2, 9¼c; yellow C No. 1, 9⅛c; choice brown, 9@9¼c; fair to prime do, 8¼@8⅝c; common do, 7¾@8¼c; choice molasses sugar, 9@9¼c; common to good do, 7½@8¼c; New Orleans, 7@8¼c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 73@75c; diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 60@65c; good sugar-house sirup, 50@55c; extra do, 58@60c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 65@68c; do prime, 55@58c; do common to good, 48@53c; Porto Rico molasses, 50@55c; common molasses, 38@42c; blackstrap, 30@31c.

SPICES—Allspice, 18@19c; cloves, 58c; cassia, 30@32c; pepper, 18@18¼c; nutmegs, $1.20@1.25; Calcutta ginger, 15½@16½c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 6¼c; German Mottled, 6¼@7c; White Lily, 6¼@6½c; White Rose, 6¼@6½c; Savon Imperial, 6c; Golden West, 4¾@5c.

STARCH—Excelsior, laundry, 6¼@7c; do, gloss, 7¼@9c; do, corn, 7@9¼c; Kingsford, pure, 7¼c; do silver gloss, 9¼@9¾c; do corn, 10@10½c.

HAY—The better grades were firm, upland prairie being higher. The receipts by rail were fair. Common hay continues slow. No. 1 timothy, $13.50@14.00; No. 2 do, $11.50@12.00; mixed do, $9.50@10.00; prime upland prairie, $9.50@10.00; do, $7.00@8.00; slough, $6.00@6.50.

HIGHWINES—Were quiet and unchanged. Sales were reported of 100 brls at $1.06 per gallon.

HIDES—Were rather quiet on the street. Prices remain as heretofore. Green frozen stock was quotable at 5½@5¾c. Green city butchers', 5¾@6c; green cured, light and heavy, 6¾@7c; part cured, 6¼@6½c; green salted kip, 7c; green country, 5¼@5¾c; green calf, 12@12½c; flint, dry kip and calf, 14¼@15c; dry salted hides, 12c; deacon skins, 45@50c. Damaged stock brings two-thirds price, and branded 10 per cent off. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 30@35c.

LEATHER—A quiet market at easy prices was reported. Beyond meeting immediate wants, buyers show no inclination to invest. Large orders could be placed at a concession from the quotations given below:

HEMLOCK.

Calf, No. 1	$1.00@1.15	Line	$ 35@ 37
Calf, No. 2	80@1.00	Buffalo slaughter sole (best)	33@ 37
Veals, No. 1	75@1.00	"B. A." sole	29@ 31
Kips	60@ 75	"B. A. G. D." sole	25@ 27
Upper, No. 1	23@ 26		
Upper, No. 2	18@ 22	Insole	20@ 25
Harness	31@ 34		
OAK.			
Calf	90@1.30	Harness	35@ 40
Kip	60@ 90	Sole	36@ 41
Upper	20@ 24		
FRENCH STOCK.			
Calf	1.50@2.00	Kip	1.00@1.45

LUMBER—Was quiet and unchanged. It is reported that Chicago parties have recently purchased considerable lumber at Saginaw. The late snow storm makes the prospect much brighter for the log crop. Quotations:

First and second clear	$40.00@42.00
Third clear, 1 inch	33.00@35.00
Third clear, thick	35.00@38.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00@32.00
Clear siding, first and second	18.00@19.00
First common siding	16.00@17.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	30.00@....
Flooring, second common, dressed	24.00@25.00
Box boards, A	35.00@37.00
Box boards, B	25.00@27.00
A stock boards, 10 and 12 in	28.00@30.00
B stock boards	24.00@27.00
C stock boards	15.00@18.00
Fencing	12.00@13.00
Common lumber, 18 ft and under	11.00@12.00
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	12.00@16.00
Lath	1.75@ 2.00
A shingles	2.50@ 3.00
Shingles on track	2.50@ 2.62½

METALS AND HARDWARE—Were quiet and steady: TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $9.50; do, IX, 10x14, $12.00; roofing, 14x20, IC, $9.00. PIG TIN—Large, 27c; small, 28c; bar, 29c. SOLDER—No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c. LEAD—Pig, 7¼c; bar, 8¼c; lead pipe, 9c. COPPER—Bottoms, 34c; sheathing copper, 32c. SHEET ZINC—Full casks, 11c; slabs, 8⅛c. SHEET IRON—No. 24, 4¼c rates; Russia iron, 8 to 12 inclusive, 17c; do, No. 1, stained, 17c; American Russia A, 14c; B, 11c; galvanized iron, No. 26, 14c; discount, 25 per cent. WIRE—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 5, 7, to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 11¼c; 13 and 14, 12c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 29, 20c; full bundles, per cent discount; fence wire, 5¼c; do, small lots, 5¾c.

NAILS—Were in fair request at $3.00.

OILS—The oil trade remains inactive, with prices nominally steady. We quote: Carbon (standard white), 115 degrees test, 14c; do Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 15c; W. W. 150 test, 17¼@18c; do head-light, 175 deg., 18@18½c; extra winter lard oil, $1.07@1.10; No. 1, 98c@$1.00; No. 2, 78@80c; linseed, raw, 62c; boiled, 67c; whale, winter bleached, 78@80c; sperm, $2.15@2.25; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.15@1.20; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 85c; bank oil, 50c; straits, 55c; plumbago oil, 60@75c; turpentine, 44c; naphtha, 63 gravity, 14@15c; naphtha, common, 12@13c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg, 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 22@25c.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Poultry was scarce and firm, the demand being good comparatively. Eggs were held higher, the cold snap having checked the receipts. Fresh eggs were firm under a good demand from consumers and speculators, who think the turn in the weather will cause a perceptible falling off in the receipts. Pickled eggs were very dull: POULTRY—Chickens, 9@11c per lb; turkeys, 11@13c; ducks, 11@12c; geese, 9@10c. EGGS—Strictly fresh, 16@17c.

SEEDS—Were quiet all round, though there was a little trading in clover and timothy, the latter being easier in consequence of comparatively large offerings. Sales of timothy were made at $2.27½@2.40, the outside for bright samples; prime was quoted at $2.30. Clover sold at $8.00. Prime Hungarian and millet were scarce and firm at 60c.

SALT—Was quiet and steady: Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.35; Canada do, $1.40; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.50.

TEAS—Business was slack. The few orders received were promptly filled at the range of prices following: GUNPOWDER—Common, 38@42c; good do, 43@48c; medium, 48@53c; good do, 53@58c; fine, 58@65c; finest, 63@68c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 90@95c; fancy, $1.10@1.20. IMPERIAL—Common, 32@38c; good do, 43c; medium, 43@48c; good do, 48@53c; fine, 53@58c; finest, 58@63c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 70@75c. JAPANS—Common, 35@37c; good common, 35@38c; medium, 40@45c; good medium, 45@50c; fine, 50@55c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 75@80c. OOLONGS—Common, 32@33c; good common, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 80@85c.

WOOD—We quote maple at $8.50; beech at $7.50; and slabs at $5.50—delivered.

WOOL—Remains quiet. Following are the quotations: Tub-washed, prime, 48@53c; do, poor to good, 44@46c; washed fleece, fine, good-conditioned, 39@42c; washed, coarse and medium do, 40@43c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 25@28c; do, coarse and medium, 30@33c; pulled, 33@36c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	4,083	12,984	2,002
Tuesday	3,995	28,381	2,471
Wednesday	4,000	25,500	3,200
Total	12,078	66,865	7,673
Same time last week	11,147	51,707	5,170
Week before last	12,948	55,926	7,336
Shipments—			
Monday	756	1,394	942
Tuesday	1,782	1,320	2,291
Total	2,538	2,714	3,233

CATTLE—In no particular was the position of the market more favorable for the selling interest than on the preceding days of the week, the dullness heretofore prevalent continuing uninterrupted, while, as regards prices, if they were not materially lower they certainly were unimproved. The receipts were slightly in excess of the day before, amounting to 4,000 head, making an aggregate since Saturday of 12,078, against 11,147 for the same time last week, and 12,948 for the same time week before last. The number on sale yesterday did not fall short of 7,000 head, of which scarcely more than 2,500 head were taken. Thus it will be seen that nearly enough stock now lies in the pens to meet the probable wants of the trade for the remainder of the week, and if holders succeed in averting a further decline it is all they can reasonably hope to do. Prices ranged from $2.50 for inferior, to $6.00 for extra, with the major part of the sales at $3.00@4.00 for stockers and local butchers' stuff, and at $4.00@4.65 for ordinary to good smooth fat shipping steers. Bentley, Johnston & Co. sold to Morris & Waixel 13 extra steers averaging 1,545 lbs at $6.00, and a sale of extra fat cows was effected by Robert Strahorn & Co. at $4.05. The market closed weak.

During the present session of Congress bills regulating the transportation of cattle have been introduced in the Senate and House. The Senate bill is before the Judiciary Committee of that body, and the House bill has been referred to the Committee on Agriculture. Saturday last S. W. Allerton, for many years past a large buyer in the Chicago market, was before the House Committee on Agriculture. He said he had been engaged in the business for twenty-one years, and that up to within the past six years no one ever thought of running their cattle through to New York without stopping. Prior to 1870 the cattle were never allowed to remain on the cars for a longer period than twenty-four hours without being taken out for rest, feed, and water. The Senate bill is understood to be acceptable to the railroads, as well as to the men shipping cattle. The latter ask for such regulations as shall be binding upon all, and which will not compel the use of patent cars, and thus entail a heavy tax upon stock-raisers. The railroads, on the other hand, ask that in shaping legislation on this subject care be taken not to discriminate against them and in favor of the Canadian roads.

CATTLE SALES.

No. and description.	Av.	Price.
13 extra steers	1,545	$6.00
15 extra steers	1,470	5.70
16 choice steers	1,457	5.35
15 choice steers	1,330	5.25
61 choice steers	1,371	5.15
16 choice steers	1,259	5.10
48 choice steers	1,383	5.00
32 good steers	1,193	4.75
82 good steers	1,224	4.60
29 good steers	1,312	4.60
18 good steers	1,174	4.65
57 good steers	1,133	4.60
34 good steers	1,063	4.50
34 good steers	1,122	4.40
101 good steers	1,131	4.40
17 good steers	1,121	4.50
17 good steers	1,2[illegible]6	4.50
17 good steers	1,048	4.40
28 medium steers	1,078	4.20
17 medium steers	1,164	4.30
13 medium steers	1,2[illegible]9	4.25
15 medium steers	1,144	4.20
13 cows	1,307	4.05
40 medium steers	1,043	4.25
18 medium steers	1,104	4.25
11 cows	1,190	4.00
16 cows	1,094	3.80
22 cows	940	2.87½
16 butchers' stock	1,090	3.80
85 stillers	982	3.35
20 cows	1,020	3.25
15 cows	755	3.00
19 cows	957	3.00
17 cows	862	3.62½
12 cows	1,036	3.12½
14 cows	1,159	3.65
40 cows	972	3.00

HOGS—The hog market opened active at 5c decline from Tuesday's prices, and, at the reduction, continued active and steady to the close. The supply was moderate, and of excellent quality, and, with favorable weather for packing operations, local cutters took hold freely at $7.50@7.70 for common to choice qualities. Sales of light weights were principally at $7.60@7.65. Extra heavy sold at $7.75@7.80. The market closed steady.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
94	313	$7.80	131	286	$7.65	48	297	$7.55
42	352	7.80	41	185	7.65	50	276	7.55
46	420	7.75	67	322	7.65	39	308	7.55
36	436	7.75	58	182	7.65	92	333	7.52½
43	325	7.75	84	214	7.65	37	320	7.55
81	302	7.75	82	212	7.65	56	283	7.55
86	391	7.75	82	208	7.65	77	301	7.55
38	447	7.75	152	292	7.60	62	302	7.55
65	455	7.75	49	338	7.60	27	341	7.50
46	290	7.75	100	306	7.60	63	285	7.50
49	210	7.70	51	281	7.60	49	323	7.50
45	378	7.70	38	306	7.60	40	301	7.50
54	251	7.70	45	382	7.60	48	313	7.50
43	336	7.70	120	311	7.60	27	275	7.50
180	374	7.70	94	298	7.60	23	302	7.40
67	333	7.70	55	176	7.60	93	322	7.50
38	454	7.70	25	220	7.60	42	303	7.50
42	362	7.70	42	205	7.60	56	163	7.50
29	441	7.70	43	328	7.60	29	308	7.50
49	300	7.70	87	283	7.60	100	290	7.50
39	398	7.70	37	235	7.60	34	332	7.50
44	378	7.70	33	189	7.60	43	288	7.50
41	368	7.70	53	208	7.60	38	325	7.50
44	340	7.70	83	355	7.60	40	280	7.50
45	361	7.70	47	344	7.60	45	305	7.50
43	385	7.70	46	320	7.60	83	275	7.40
43	346	7.65	40	294	7.55	72	168	7.45
43	333	7.65	49	296	7.55	94	295	7.40
51	339	7.65	46	342	7.55	23	302	7.44
47	319	7.65	51	330	7.55	23	248	7.30
47	300	7.65						

SHEEP—Were active and steady, with sales at $4.00@4.50 for poor to medium, and at $4.75@6.05 for good to extra.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—BEEVES—Receipts yesterday and to-day, 1,990, against 2,530 at the same time last week; quality mainly common to fair; sales rather slow, tone much the same as Monday; all sold; some dealers look for an advance before the close of the week; strictly prime lots, 12½c; a few fancy steers, 12¾@13c; ordinary to good, 10@12c; inferior and common, including 6 carloads green stillers, 8¼@9¾c.

SHEEP—Arrivals for two days, 3,760, against 7,480 at the same time last week; market better for fat stock; dull for inferior and common; 3 carloads fine sheep, costing $6.60 per 100 lbs in Pittsburg, sold here at $7.81; otherwise the extreme range was $5.37½@7.37½; most transactions at $5.75@6.75.

SWINE—Receipts for two days, 4,950, against 6,400 at the same time last week; a carload of good, light Ohio hogs, av 187 lbs, sold alive at $8.25 per 100 lbs.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts, 408; total for the week, 7,769; market slow; prices weak, opening quotations a full ¼c off; all grades common a shade weaker; sales, 306.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 2,800; total for the week, 17,200; market dull; slow sales; 1,300 Michigan sheep, 98 lbs, $5.95; 93 lbs, $5.75; 87 lbs, $5.50; Indiana sheep, 89 lbs, $5.00; 83 lbs, $5.75; and 91 lbs, $5.12½; no lambs offering.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,600; total for the week, 7,100; market active; Yorkers, $7.80@7.97; heavy, $7.70@7.80; yards bare of stock.

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Feb. 2.—CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 731 head, all for sale here, making 2,156 head for the two days past; supply heavy; demand light; slow sales and a good many yet on hand unsold; best, $6.00@6.75; medium, $4.50@5.25; common, $3.50@4.25; stockers, $3.00@3.75; bulls, $2.50@3.15.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 2,015 head, and for two days, 4,895; Yorkers, $7.60@7.90; Philadelphia, $8.00@8.20.

SHEEP—Receipts to-day, 460 head, and for two days, 2,000; best, $5.25@6.00; medium, $4.50@5.00.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—HOGS—Strong and higher; Yorkers, $7.15@7.35; packing, $7.25@7.55; extra, $7.65. CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged; fair to prime, $4.25@5.00; pony steers, $3.25@4.75; fair to choice native cows, $2.75@4.00; native stockers, $2.50@4.00; feeders, $4.25@4.50.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 2.—HOGS—Steady and firm; common to light, $7.40@7.65; fair to good packing, $7.45@7.55; choice heavy, $7.60@7.65; receipts, 3,415; shipments, 1,565.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 24s; No. 2, 22s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 8d; spring, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 8s 3d; white, No. 1, 10s 3d; No. 2, 10s; club, No. 1, 10s 10d; No. 2, 10s 5d. Corn—New, 27s 3d@27s 9d; old, 29s@29s 6d.

PROVISIONS—Pork, 82s 6d. Lard, 58s.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—6 p. m.—Unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2—Latest.—COTTON—Market dull and depressed; 6¾@6 13-16d; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 6,400 American.

CHEESE—57s 6d.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—THE BANK OF ENGLAND—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £65,000.

MONEY—The rate of discount in open market for three months' bills is 3¼@3⅜, or ⅝@⅜ below the Bank of England rates. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 3¼.

CONSOLS—Money, 94 1-16; account, 94 5-16.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—'65s, 105⅝; '67s, 109½; 10-40s, 108; new 5s, 105⅝; New York Central, 101; Erie, 15½; Erie preferred, 32½.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 10⅛s.

TALLOW—45s.

PARIS, Feb. 2.—Rentes, 67f 25c.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 2.—UNITED STATES BONDS—New 5s, 101¼.

SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 2.—Cotton—Demand fair; sales, 9,150 bales; prices of better qualities steady; middlings and lower grades irregular and easier; good ordinary, 9⅞@10⅛c; low middlings to strictly low middlings, 11@11¼c; middlings to strictly middlings, 12¼@13c; good middlings to middlings fair, 13⅞@14¼c; receipts—net, 9,110 bales; gross, 9,755 bales; exports to the Continent, 9,024 bales; coastwise, 1,510 bales; to Great Britain, 4,180 bales; stock, 366,940 bales.

GALVESTON, Feb. 2.—Cotton dull; middlings, 12⅛c; net receipts, 1,409 bales; exports coastwise, 172; sales, 665.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 2.—Cotton dull; middlings, 12⅝c; net receipts, 629 bales; exports to the Continent, 1,600; sales, 700.

SAVANNAH, Feb. 2.—Cotton dull; middlings, 12⅛c; net receipts, 1,878 bales; gross, 1,998; exports to Great Britain, 1,481; to the Continent, 2,650; coastwise, 336; sales, 1,348.

MOBILE, Feb. 2.—Cotton quiet; middling, 12⅛c; net receipts, 2,074 bales; exports to the Channel, 1,625; coastwise, 411; sales, 1,500.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Business was rather more active in some departments, but quiet in general. Cotton goods were unchanged and firm. Prints and sheetings were in improved request by Western jobbers. Dress goods were in fair demand. Fancy and staple cotton hosiery was active. Woolen goods moved slowly. A large line of black, colored, and fancy silks sold freely at auction, and brought fair prices.

CLEVELAND PETROLEUM MARKET.

CLEVELAND, O., Feb. 2.—Petroleum advanced ⅛c all around; standard white (110 test), 11¼c; State test, 12¼c; Michigan test, 15¼c.

PITTSBURG PETROLEUM MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Pa., Feb. 2.—Petroleum firm; crude, $2.35 at Parkers'; refined, 14¼@14¼c, Philadelphia delivery.

WILMINGTON TURPENTINE MARKET.

WILMINGTON, Feb. 2.—Spirits of turpentine lower at 33c.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; slightly in buyers' favor; sales of 8,000 bu choice No. 3 spring at $1.06 in store; the following quotations are more or less nominal: 93c@$1.00 for rejected spring; $1.00@1.15 for ungraded spring; $1.04@1.06 for No. 3 Chicago; $1.07@1.08 for No. 3 Milwaukee; $1.19@1.21 for No. 2 Chicago and Northwestern; $1.19@1.21 for No. 2 Milwaukee; $1.30@1.37 for No. 1 spring; $1.17@1.36 for winter red Western; $1.18@1.47 for amber do; and $1.30@1.55 for white Western. Rye dull and nominal at 86@87c for Western, 88@90c for State, and 88c for Canada in bond. Barley quiet and unchanged; sales of 8,000 bu winter State to arrive all this month at 92½c. Corn dull; a shade lower; sales of 3,600 bu at 56@62½c for new Western mixed, and 68@70c for old do. Oats dull and declining; sales of 21,000 bu at 45@49c for mixed Western and State, and 48@53c for white Western and State.

PROVISIONS—Middles firm at 11¼c for city long clear. Lard heavy; sales of 200 tcs at 12¾@12 11-16c for prime steam; at the call $12.70 was bid for February; $12.70 asked; $12.77½ was bid for March; $12.77½ asked; sales of 250 tcs for April at $12.92½; 25 tcs for May at $13.05, and 750 tcs for June at $13.29.

WHISKY—Market firm and sales of 1,000 brls at $1.12 per gallon.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Market heavy; limited inquiry; fair to good refining quoted at 7½@8⅛c; prime at 8¼c; white Havana at 9¼@10¼c. Coffee—Market quiet and unchanged; Rio quoted at 15¼@18¾c in gold; Maracaibo at 18@19½c in gold.

TALLOW—Rules firm and is in fair request; prime quoted at 8⅜c.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—COTTON—Market dull and irregular; 13@13 3-16c; futures closed weak; February, 12¾c; March, 12 1-16@12 3-32c; April, 13 5-16c; May, 13 17-32c; June, 13¾c; July, 13¾@13 29-32c; August, 14@14 1-32c.

FLOUR—Steady, with moderate demand for export and home trade; receipts, 10,000 brls; No. 2, $3.00@4.00; super State and Western, $4.25@4.60; common to good extra, $4.85@5.35; good to choice, $5.40@5.90; white wheat extra, $5.95@7.75; extra Ohio, $4.85@7.25; St. Louis, $5.20@9.00; Minnesota patent process, $6.50@9.00. Rye flour dull and drooping; $4.00@5.10.

CORN-MEAL—Dull; Western, $2.80@3.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Receipts, 9,000 bu; more active; little more doing; demand chiefly for export; ungraded spring, $1.00@1.16; No. 1 spring, $1.31@1.37; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.19@1.21; No. 3 do, $1.05@1.06; No. 2 Milwaukee, in store, $1.19; No. 3 Minnesota and Milwaukee, $1.08@1.09; winter red Western inferior, $1.00@1.05; white Michigan nominally $1.46. Rye dull and nominal; Western, 86@87c; State, 88@90c; Canada in bond, 88c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Malt—Market dull; Canada West, $1.25@1.60 and ninety days. Corn—Receipts, 27,000 bu; moderate export and home trade demand; 51¼@55¼c; mixed no grade regular, 56c; do graded, 62¼@62¾c; Western mixed ungraded, 62@63½c; yellow Western ungraded, 63½c. Oats—Market dull; Western mixed and State, 45@49c; white do, 48@52c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Firm; Eastern and Western, 10@15c; New York State, 12@16c; California, 17@20c.

GROCERIES—Rio coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses—New Orleans steady, with a fair demand; 48@60c. Rice steady; rather more demand.

PETROLEUM—Quiet, but firm; crude, 8¼@8¾c; refined, 14¼c; cases, 19@21c; naphtha nominal.

TALLOW—Firm; 9⅞@9 7-16c.

RESIN—Market dull; strained, $1.60@1.65.

TURPENTINE—Market easier; spirits, 36¼c.

EGGS—Firm; State and Pennsylvania, 20c; Western, 18@20c.

LEATHER—Heavy; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres, and Rio Grande light middles and heavy weights, 23@26c; California do, 23@26c; common do, 22¼@25c.

WOOL—Quiet but steady; domestic fleece, 42@65c; pulled, 27@48c; unwashed, 15@31c; Texas, 15@33c.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; new mess, $21.00@21.25 cash; $21.25 April; $21.35@21.40 June. Dressed hogs a shade better; Western, 9⅛@9⅝c. Beef steady; new plain mess, 11@11½c; new extra do, 12@12½c. Cut-Meats—Western quiet; middles quiet; Western long clear, nominal; city do, 13¼c. Lard heavy; prime steam, 12¾@12 11-16c cash; $12.62½ February; $12.82½ March; $12.92½ April; $13.05 May; $13.20 June.

BUTTER—Prime, firm; Western, 15@25c; State, 20@31c.

CHEESE—Firmer; 12c.

METALS—Manufactured copper unchanged; ingot lake firm; 22½@23½c. Pig-iron quiet and unchanged. Iron Russia sheeting, 11½@12c. Nails firm; cut, $2.87½@3.00; clinch, $4.50@5.50; horse-shoe, No. 8, $20.00@25.00.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Feb. 2.—SUGAR—Steady and strong; common, 6@6¼c; fair to fully fair, 6⅝@6⅞c; prime to strictly prime, 7¼@7½c; yellow clarified, 8¼@8¾c.

MOLASSES—Steady and strong; centrifugal, 28@38c; prime reboiled, 44@46c; fair fermenting, 38@40c; prime fermenting, 43@45c.

FLOUR—Good demand in anticipation of better prices.

CORN-MEAL—Firmer; $2.30.

GRAIN—Corn firm; 52@60c; yellow in demand for Havana. Oats firm; Galena, 47@48c.

BRAN—Quiet; 75c.

HAY—Good supply of ordinary grades, but no demand for them; market bare of choice; prime quoted at $16.00@18.00; choice, $22.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady; $21.50. Dry salt meats stronger; 8¼@8¾c; 11@11¼c; 11¼c. Bacon firmer; 9¼c; 12¾c; 13c; hams, choice sugar-cured, 14c. Lard steady; tierce, ordinary packed, 12¼c; choice prime steam, 13¼c; refined, 13¼c; kegs, 13¾c.

RICE—Louisiana choice scarce; common to good, 4½@6¼c.

COFFEE—Quiet; jobbing lower; cargo ordinary to prime, 17@19c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 2.—COTTON—Market dull; lowest grades weak.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened firm but closed dull; No. 2 red winter, $1.50½ cash; $1.50½ bid February; No. 3 do, $1.37 asked; $1.35 bid. Corn lower; good demand at a decline; No. 2, 38@38½c cash; 39¼@38¾c February; 39¼@40c March. Oats firm and unchanged; No. 2, 33c cash and February. Barley flat; generally lower; strictly prime to fancy Wisconsin and Minnesota, $1.05@1.20. Rye—Offerings light; demand small; No. 2, 69c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—Market easier; $19.90@20.00. Lard—Market dull; $11.90 asked; $11.75 bid. Bulk meats—Demand light but holders firm; shoulders, 7¾c; sides, 10¾@11c. Bacon steady and firm; shoulders, 9c; clear rib, 11⅞c; clear, 12¼@12⅜c.

WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; $1.05.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 49,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—PETROLEUM—Firm; refined, 14¼c; crude, 11¼@12c.

FLOUR—Better demand for consumption; extras, $4.25; Western unsound, $4.00@5.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $5.62½@6.50; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $6.00@6.62½; high grades and patent, $7.00@8.50.

GRAIN—Wheat—Prime steady; Pennsylvania red, $1.37@1.39; amber, $1.39@1.41; Western sprouted, $1@1.05; white, $1.44@1.55. Rye, 86@87c. Corn unchanged. Oats quiet; white, 44@47c; mixed, 41@42c.

PROVISIONS—More active. Mess pork, $21.25@21.50; smoked hams, 14@15c; pickled do, 12@13c. Lard, $12.75@13.00.

WHISKY—Western, $1.11.

BUTTER—Market dull; 27@33c; Western extra, [illegible]@28c; firsts, 25@26c.

CHEESE—Steady and firm; New York, 12½@13½c; Western, fine, 12½@13c.

EGGS—Market dull; Western, fresh, 19@[illegible]c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; steady.

GRAIN—Wheat lower; nominal; Pennsylvania red, $1.35@1.38. Corn—Market easier; Western mixed, 60c. Oats dull but unchanged. Rye dull and nominal.

HAY—Unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Quiet but firm and steady. Pork, $21.00@21.50. Bulk shoulders, 8@8¼c; clear rib, 11c loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¼c; clear rib, 12½c; hams, 15½@16c. Lard unchanged.

BUTTER—Dull and heavy; Western extra, 24@26c; firsts, 21@23c.

PETROLEUM—Strong; crude, 8¼c; refined, 14¼c.

COFFEE—Dull and lower; Rio cargoes, 15½@18¼c; jobbing, 16½@19½c.

WHISKY—A shade firmer; $1.11@1.11½.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 2.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; 12¼c.

FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; fair demand; $1.25@1.35. Corn steady; moderate demand; sound, 43@44c; damaged, 39@42c. Oats steady; fair demand; 35@42c. Barley and rye dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork steady and firm; $21.00@21.50 spot; $21.50 buyer March. Lard fair and firm; steam, 12¼c spot here and interior points; 12⅝c buyer February; kettle, 13@13½c. Bulk meats fair and firm; shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib, 10¾@10⅞c, cash; 11⅛c buyer March; 11⅛c do April; clear, 10¾@11c. Bacon fair and firm; 9@9½c; 11⅞@12c; 12½@12⅝c. Green meats—Light offerings; nothing doing.

WHISKY—Steady; moderate demand; $1.05.

BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.0[illegible]; hard, $1.15¼; No. 2 Milwaukee, 99¼c; March, $1.00[illegible]; April, $1.02; No. 3, 82c. Corn firmer; in demand; No. 2, 43c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2, 31¼c. Barley firmer; held higher; No. 2, 92½@93c; No. 3, 51c. Rye neglected and lower; No. 1, 69c.

PROVISIONS—Firmer. Mess pork, $19.30 cash; $20.00 February; $20.25 April. Lard—Prime kettle, 13¼c; steam, $12.20. Sweet-pickled hams, 11¼@12c. Dry salted shoulders, 7¼c loose; 7½c boxed; middles, 10¾@11¼c boxed. Dressed hogs firmer; good demand; $8.60.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 29,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Steady and in fair demand.

GRAIN—Wheat steady; fair demand; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.40; No. 3 do, $1.24½; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.28; extra white Michigan, $1.37½; No. 1 amber Michigan, spot, February, $1.26¾; March, $1.2[illegible]; April, $1.29½; May, $1.32; No. 2 amber, $1.0[illegible]; No. 3 red, $1.04; rejected, $1.04; rejected red, 87½c. Corn dull; a shade lower; high mixed, March, 46½c; April, 49½c; low mixed, 44½c; no grade, 40c. Oats neglected; No. 2, 35½c.

CLOVER SEED—$8.05.

RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, none.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Quiet; super, $4.00@4.50; common extras, $5.00@5.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $5.00@6.75; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6.00@7.25; Illinois, $3.25@8.25; St. Louis, $6.50@9.00; fancy Minnesota, $7.75@9.25.

GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 65@66c. Oats—Moderate demand; mixed and No. 2 white, 49@52½c; rejected, 43@46½c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat in fair milling demand; 11 cars No. 2 Milwaukee club sold at $1.1[illegible]. Corn in fair demand; 10,000 bu old No. 2 mixed Western sold at 61c; 5 cars new at 45c on track. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley firm.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

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UNITED STATES & BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, Sailing regularly every month from Watson's Wharf, Brooklyn, N. Y.

For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janerio, calling at St. Johns, Porto Rico.

NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons, Thursday, Feb. 3, at 2 p. m.

JOHN BRAMALL, 3,550 tons, Wednesday, March 1.

J. R. WALKER, 2,700 tons, Saturday, April 1.

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AMERIQUE, Pouzolz ... Saturday, Feb. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): First cabin, $110 and $120, according to accommodation; second cabin, $72; third, $40. [illegible] Steerage $26, with superior accommodations, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.

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National Line of Steamships.

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HOLLAND, 3,847 tons ... Saturday, Feb. 5, at Noon.

CANADA, 4,276 tons ... Thursday, Feb. 17, at 10 a. m.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70 currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $26 currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain.

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From New York to Bristol (England) direct.

CORNWALL, Stamper ... Saturday, Jan. 8

ARAGON, Symons ...

Cabin Passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120. Prepaid Steerage certificates, $28. Apply at General Freight Depot Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. GEO. McDONALD, Agent.

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THE LAW.

New Applicants for Injunctio
Against Evans.

Amendments Filed to the "Int
Ocean's" Bill.

Mr. Hardin Has a Word to Say Ab
His Business Associates.

Record of Judgments a
New Suits.

The Insurance Case of Butler
Walker.

The Seventy-sixth Volume of the
nois Reports.

Some of the Decisions Fou
Therein.

MORE TAX SUITS.

THE MENASHA WOODENWARE COMPANY
joined the forlorn ranks of the tax-fighters
terday, and filed their bill for injunction ag
Michael Evans. The complainant states th
was not organized until May 24, 1875, an
not commence business in Chicago until
following. It never kept any stock of goo
this city until November last, but the Ass
with preternaturally sharp eyes found
of property belonging to it, which he assess
of May 1, 1875. The State Board added it
portion, and the tax is now $254.71, an
Company respectfully declines to pay it, all
fraud and illegality in general terms.

THE BRIGGS HOUSE.

John B. Adams, as Trustee, and S. B. C
as cestui que trust, also filed their com
against Evans' doings. They state that in
1876, the interest of Rickcords & Hunto
the Briggs House was valued at $6,500, an
that was the fair value, but that the As
made it $15,000, and the State Board $
and that the tax is $955.10. The property,
ever, is mortgaged to complainants for a
amount, and a few days ago they took p
sion by virtue of the chattel mortgage.
complainants now allege that the asses
of the Assessor was not a lien
til the warrant was issued in
cember, 1875; that it has no
except on the mortgagor's interest; that th
cannot take precedence of complainants'
est; and that their interest cannot be so
by the Collector, now they have taken p
sion, but that it must be satisfied out o
surplus that remain after the mortgage i
paid by a sale of the property. And they
an injunction.

JOSEPH WEST,
a carpet dealer, feels aggrieved because
his property was only worth $1,000, the As
put it at $3,500, and now he is called on
a tax of $228.87.

LASTLY, JOHN S. GOULD
finds a mistake has been made in his case
matter of his personal-property tax, an
fully takes advantage thereof to file
against Mike Evans. Gould says he sch
his property at $1,500, but that the Asse
mistake doubled the assessment, so tha
now called upon to pay a tax of $101.03.
he humbly prays that that mistake may
rected.

THE PULLMAN PALACE CAR COMPANY.

An order was entered yesterday by
Blodgett in the case of Waite vs. The Pu
Palace Car Company and Michael Evan
straining the collection of any taxes o
Company's capital stock.

KELLOGG & JOHNSON.

In the Circuit Court, also, the firm of K
& Johnson, hardware merchants, reck
spent $6 to convince the Court that they
be irreparably wronged unless they obtai
injunction. Their valuation was $1,5
which the Assessor added a cipher, the
Board also helped the total up a little, an
result was a tax of $955.10, and the com
ants want to compromise at 10 cents on th
lar, because they say there has been some
blunder, for which they ought not to be m
suffer.

AMENDMENTS TO THE TAX SUITS.

As soon as Judge Williams delivered h
cision Tuesday, Mr. Fuller, on behalf o
clients, asked leave to amend the bills fi
him. Leave was granted, and yesterday h
the proposed amendment in the case o
Inter-Ocean.

The amendment states that Edward P
did not return the assessment so preten
be made out by him as aforesaid on the
quired, but returned the same on or abo
15th day of July, A. D. 1875; that the agg
assessed valuation of the taxable p
in the City of Chicago for the year 1
made up of the assessments of the As
of the Towns of South Chicago, West C
and North Chicago, if said assessments c
adopted by the City of Chicago, which the
denies, and which is the assessment upon
said city assumed to proceed upon the
of August, 1875, is $111,663,700; the a
which the City of Chicago was authorized
lect by taxation was $3,349,911, yet said
now attempting to collect, and the warra
by said defendant Evans contains for cit
the sum of $5,123,905.29, or the sum of
994.29 in excess of the limitation imposed
that the State Board assessed for the ye
railroad tracks and stock at $3,750,674;
stock of railroad companies at $839,445;
stock of corporations other than railr
$3,000,776, which was all the p
of any kind assessed by said Boa
amounted to $7,590,895, and that this a
added to the assessments of the Town
ors of the Towns of West, North, and
Chicago, made the entire aggregate a
valuation $119,254,595, and the amount
upon that valuation, said City of Chicag
by law be authorized to collect, was $3,57
while said city pretended to levy, and is a
ing to collect, the sum of $5,123,905.29
is $1,549,267.44 in excess of the limitat
posed by law. That the amount of cit
attempted to be collected is either $1,77
or $1,549,267.44 in excess of the legal
tion, and is at least the latter
excess, and to the extent of the
tion thereof included in the taxes at
to be levied upon the orators' property,
and void. And it is further alleged tha
gregate assessed valuation of the
property in Cook County as pretende
equalized by the County Board is $145,
and the amount of assessment and valu
all property assessed by the State B
Equalization for 1875 was and is $7,590
heretofore stated. That this, being adde
entire valuation of property in Cook Co
$152,782,644. That the amount ordere
quired to be raised by taxation by the
authorities for 1875 is $1,500,000, of
$191,940 was for payment of indebtedn
isting at the time of the adoption of th
Constitution. That under the limitation
Constitution and laws but $1,145,869 c
assessed for taxes by the county author
the year 1875, besides the $191,940 afor
$1,337,809 in all, and that of the county
sum of $162,191 is in excess of the li
and void.

The bill concludes with the prayer for
ditional relief previously called for.
clause asks that, if the Court refuses to
injunction, as heretofore prayed for, th
be granted to pay the amount assess
Court, or so much as the Court shall ag
upon final decision to repay whatever th
shall decide to have been overpaid.

The bill is signed by William Penn N
Secretary.

HARDIN'S PLAINT.

CHARGES AGAINST CUSHMAN.

The affairs of Cushman & Hardin,
known private bankers, and of Cushm
kins & Co., lumber merchants, hav
reached such an unfortunate condition
amicable settlement can be reached, an
day Isaac N. Hardin, the junior partner
firms, filed two very voluminous bill
count, one against W. H. W. Cushman
up the banking partnership, the other
W. H. W. Cushman and James W. C
settle the lumber business.

In the bill against Cushman alone Ha
of the organization of the firm ten y
Cushman soon began making a larg

ots, $1.05@1.30. Rye—Offerings light; demand small; No. 2, 69c.
PROVISIONS—Pork—Market easier; $19.90@20.00. Lard—Market dull; $11.90 asked; $11.75 bid. Bulk meats—Demand light but holders firm; shoulders, ¾c; sides, 10¾@11c. Bacon steady and firm; shoulders, 9c; clear rib, 11¾c; clear, 12¼@12½c.
WHISKY—Steady and unchanged; $1.05.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 7,000 bu; corn, 9,000 bu; oats, 7,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2.—PETROLEUM—Firm; refined, 14¼c; crude, 11¼@12c.
FLOUR—Better demand for consumption; extras, 4.25; Western unsound, $4.00@5.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $5.62½@6.50; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $6.00@6.62½; high grades and patent, 7.00@8.50.
GRAIN—Wheat—Prime steady; Pennsylvania red, 1.37@1.39; amber, $1.39@1.41; Western sprouted, $1.00@1.05; white, $1.44@1.55. Rye, 86@87c. Corn unchanged. Oats quiet; white, 44@47c; mixed, 41@43c.
PROVISIONS—More active. Mess pork, $21.25@21.50; smoked hams, 14@15c; pickled do, 12@13c. Lard, 12.75@13.00.
WHISKY—Western, $1.11.
BUTTER—Market dull; 27@33c; Western extras, 27@28c; firsts, 25@26c.
CHEESE—Steady and firm; New York, 12¾@13¼c; Western, fine, 12½@13c.
EGGS—Market dull; Western, fresh, 18@19c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged; steady.
GRAIN—Wheat lower; nominal; Pennsylvania red, 1.35@1.38. Corn—Market easier; Western mixed, 60c. Oats dull but unchanged. Rye dull and nominal.
HAY—Unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Quiet but firm and steady. Pork, $21.00@21.50. Bulk shoulders, 8@8¼c; clear rib, 11c loose. Bacon—Shoulders, 9¾c; clear rib, 12½c; hams, 15¼@16c. Lard unchanged.
BUTTER—Dull and heavy; Western extra, 24@26c; firsts, 21@23c.
PETROLEUM—Strong; crude, 8¾c; refined, 14¼c.
COFFEE—Dull and lower; Rio cargoes, 15¼@18¼c; jobbing, 16¼@19¼c.
WHISKY—A shade firmer; $1.11@1.11¼.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 2.—COTTON—Quiet and unchanged; 12¼c.
FLOUR—Dull and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat steady; fair demand; $1.25@1.35. Corn steady; moderate demand; sound, 43@44c; damaged, 39@42c. Oats steady; fair demand; 35@39c. Barley and rye dull and unchanged.
PROVISIONS—Pork steady and firm; $20.25@20.50 spot; $21.50 buyer March. Lard fair and firm; steam, 12¼c spot here and interior points; 12¼c buyer February; kettle, 13@13¼c. Bulk meats fair and firm; shoulders, 7¾c; clear rib, 10¾@10¾c, cash; 11¼c buyer March; 11¼c do April; clear, 10¾@11c. Bacon fair and firm; 9@9¼c; 11¾@12c; 12¼@12½c. Green meats—Light offerings; nothing doing.
WHISKY—Steady; moderate demand; $1.05.
BUTTER—Steady and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.
GRAIN—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.07¼; hard, $1.15¼; No. 2 Milwaukee, 99¼c; March, $1.00¾; April, $1.02; No. 3, 82c. Corn firmer; in demand; No. 2, 43c. Oats quiet and steady; No. 2, 31¼c. Barley firmer; held higher; No. 2, 92½@93c; No. 3, 51c. Rye neglected and lower; No. 1, 69c.
PROVISIONS—Firmer. Mess pork, $19.34 cash; $20.00 February; $20.25 April. Lard—Prime kettle, 12¼c; steam, $12.20. Sweet-pickled hams, 11¾@12c. Dry salted shoulders, 7¼c loose; 7¼c boxed; middles, 10¼@11¼c boxed. Dressed hogs firmer; good demand; $8.60.
RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,000 brls; wheat, 39,000 bu.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 6,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Steady and in fair demand.
GRAIN—Wheat steady; fair demand; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.40; No. 3 do, $1.24¼; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.28; extra white Michigan, $1.37¼; No. 1 amber Michigan, spot, February, $1.24¼; March, $1.27; April, $1.29¼; May, $1.32; No. 2 amber, $1.04; No. 3 red, $1.04; rejected, $1.04; rejected red, 81¼c. Corn dull; a shade lower; high mixed, March, 46¼c; April, 49¼c; low mixed, 44¼c; no grade, 43c. Oats neglected; No. 2, 35¼c.
CLOVER SEED—$8.05.
RECEIPTS—Flour, none; wheat, 6,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, none.
SHIPMENTS—Flour, none; wheat, 13,000 bu; corn, 8,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Feb. 2.—FLOUR—Quiet; supers, $4.00@4.50; common extras, $5.00@5.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota extra family, $5.00@6.75; winter wheat Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6.00@7.25; Illinois, $6.25@8.25; St. Louis, $6.50@9.00; fancy Minnesota, $7.75@9.25.
GRAIN—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 65@65¼c. Oats—Moderate demand; mixed and No. 2 white, 41@52¼c; rejected, 43@46¼c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, Feb. 2.—GRAIN—Wheat in fair milling demand; 11 cars No. 2 Milwaukee club sold at $1.11¼. Corn in fair demand; 10,000 bu old No. 2 mixed Western sold at 60c; 5 cars new at 45c on track. Oats neglected. Rye neglected. Barley firm.

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UNITED STATES & BRAZIL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, Sailing regularly every month from Watson's Wharf, Brooklyn, N. Y.
For Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janerio, calling at St. Johns, Porto Rico.
NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons, Thursday, Feb. 3, at 2 p. m.
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons, Wednesday, March 8.
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons, Saturday, April 3.
These steamers are perfectly new, with all the latest improvements, having first-class passenger accommodations.
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ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

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PEREIRE, Daure .... Saturday, Feb. 5
AMERIQUE, Pouzolz .... Saturday, Feb. 19
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine): First cabin, $110 and $120, according to accommodation; second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26, with superior accommodations, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
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CANADA, 4,276 tons .... Thursday, Feb. 17, at 10 a. m.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $26 currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain.
Apply to P. B. LARSON, Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

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For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., Box 2,236, New York.

THE LAW.

New Applicants for Injunctions Against Evans.

Amendments Filed to the "Inter-Ocean's" Bill.

Mr. Hardin Has a Word to Say About His Business Associates.

Record of Judgments and New Suits.

The Insurance Case of Butler vs. Walker.

The Seventy-sixth Volume of the Illinois Reports.

Some of the Decisions Found Therein.

MORE TAX SUITS.

THE MENASHA WOODENWARE COMPANY

joined the forlorn ranks of the tax-fighters yesterday, and filed their bill for injunction against Michael Evans. The complainant states that it was not organized until May 24, 1875, and did not commence business in Chicago until June following. It never kept any stock of goods in this city until November last, but the Assessor with preternaturally sharp eyes found $4,000 of property belonging to it, which he assessed as of May 1, 1875. The State Board added its proportion, and the tax is now $254.71, and the Company respectfully declines to pay it, alleging fraud and illegality in general terms.

THE BRIGGS HOUSE.

John B. Adams, as Trustee, and S. B. Chase, as cestui que trust, also filed their complaint against Evans' doings. They state that in May, 1876, the interest of Rickcords & Huntoon in the Briggs House was valued at $6,500, and that that was the fair value, but that the Assessor made it $15,090, and the State Board $22,800, and that the tax is $955.10. The property, however, is mortgaged to complainants for a large amount, and a few days ago they took possession by virtue of the chattel mortgage. The complainants now allege that the assessment of the Assessor was not a lien until the warrant was issued in December, 1875; that it has no lien except on the mortgagor's interest; that the tax cannot take precedence of complainants' interest; and that their interest cannot be sold out by the Collector, now they have taken possession, but that it must be satisfied out of any surplus that remain after the mortgage is fully paid by a sale of the property. And they want an injunction.

JOSEPH WEST,

a carpet dealer, feels aggrieved because, while his property was only worth $1,000, the Assessor put it at $3,500, and now he is called on to pay a tax of $228.87.

LASTLY, JOHN S. GOULD

finds a mistake has been made in his case in the matter of his personal-property tax, and joyfully takes advantage thereof to file a bill against Mike Evans. Gould says he scheduled his property at $1,500, but that the Assessor by mistake doubled the assessment, so that he is now called upon to pay a tax of $101.03. And he humbly prays that that mistake may be corrected.

THE PULLMAN PALACE CAR COMPANY.

An order was entered yesterday by Judge Blodgett in the case of Waite vs. The Pullman Palace Car Company and Michael Evans, restraining the collection of any taxes on the Company's capital stock.

KELLOGG & JOHNSON.

In the Circuit Court, also, the firm of Kellogg & Johnson, hardware merchants, recklessly spent $6 to convince the Court that they would be irreparably wronged unless they obtained an injunction. Their valuation was $1,500, to which the Assessor added a cipher, the State Board also helped the total up a little, and the result was a tax of $955.10, and the complainants want to compromise at 10 cents on the dollar, because they say there has been some gross blunder, for which they ought not to be made to suffer.

AMENDMENTS TO THE TAX SUITS.

As soon as Judge Williams delivered his decision Tuesday, Mr. Fuller, on behalf of his clients, asked leave to amend the bills filed by him. Leave was granted, and yesterday he filed the proposed amendment in the case of the *Inter-Ocean*.

The amendment states that Edward Phillips did not return the assessment so pretended to be made out by him as aforesaid on the day required, but returned the same on or about the 15th day of July, A. D. 1875; that the aggregate assessed valuation of the taxable property in the City of Chicago for the year 1875, as made up of the assessments of the Assessors of the Towns of South Chicago, West Chicago, and North Chicago, if said assessments could be adopted by the City of Chicago, which the orator denies, and which is the assessment upon which said city assumed to proceed upon the 9th day of August, 1875, is $111,663,700; the amount which the City of Chicago was authorized to collect by taxation was $3,349,911, yet said city is now attempting to collect, and the warrant held by said defendant Evans contains for city taxes, the sum of $5,123,905.29, or the sum of $1,773,994.29 in excess of the limitation imposed by law; that the State Board assessed for the year 1875 railroad tracks and stock at $3,750,674; capital stock of railroad companies at $839,445; capital stock of corporations other than railroads at $3,000,776, which was all the property of any kind assessed by said Board, and amounted to $7,590,895, and that this amount, added to the assessments of the Town Assessors of the Towns of West, North, and South Chicago, made the entire aggregate assessed valuation $119,254,595, and the amount which, upon that valuation, said City of Chicago would by law be authorized to collect, was $3,577,637.85, while said city pretended to levy, and is attempting to collect, the sum of $5,123,905.29, which is $1,549,267.44 in excess of the limitation imposed by law. That the amount of city taxes attempted to be collected is either $1,773,994.49 or $1,549,267.44 in excess of the legal limitation, and is at least the latter sum in excess, and to the extent of the proportion thereof included in the taxes attempted to be levied upon the orators' property, is illegal and void. And it is further alleged that the aggregate assessed valuation of the taxable property in Cook County as pretended to be equalized by the County Board is $145,191,749, and the amount of assessment and valuation of all property assessed by the State Board of Equalization for 1875 was and is $7,590,895, as heretofore stated. That this, being added to the entire valuation of property in Cook County, is $152,782,644. That the amount ordered and required to be raised by taxation by the county authorities for 1875 is $1,500,000, of which $191,940 was for payment of indebtedness existing at the time of the adoption of the State Constitution. That under the limitations of the Constitution and laws but $1,145,869 could be assessed for taxes by the county authorities for the year 1875, besides the $191,940 aforesaid, or $1,337,809 in all, and that of the county tax the sum of $162,191 is in excess of the limitation and void.

The bill concludes with the prayer for the additional relief previously called for. The last clause asks that, if the Court refuses to grant an injunction, as heretofore prayed for, that leave be granted to pay the amount assessed into Court, or so much as the Court shall agree, and upon final decision to repay whatever the Court shall decide to have been overpaid.

The bill is signed by William Penn Nixon as Secretary.

HARDIN'S PLAINT.

CHARGES AGAINST CUSHMAN.

The affairs of Cushman & Hardin, the well known private bankers, and of Cushman, Calkins & Co., lumber merchants, have at last reached such an unfortunate condition that no amicable settlement can be reached, and yesterday Isaac N. Hardin, the junior partner in both firms, filed two very voluminous bills for account, one against W. H. W. Cushman to close up the banking partnership, the other against W. H. W. Cushman and James W. Calkins to settle the lumber business.

In the bill against Cushman alone Hardin tells of the organization of the firm ten years ago. Cushman soon began making a large number of speculative investments which Hardin opposed, but, as he was in the minority, Seth Hardin siding with Cushman, he was obliged to submit. The result of the greater part of those speculations was disastrous, and heavy debts were incurred which were charged against the firm. This continued until 1869, at which time a large deficiency had accumulated, but as an offset the firm had some valuable pieces of property, which it was hoped could be sold for enough to make up the loss. Seth Hardin then retired and a new firm was made of Cushman and complainant, though the business of the old firm was never entirely settled.

In September, 1873, about $15,000 was borrowed from William H. Cushman, son of W. H. W. Cushman, the defendant, and soon after, the firm needing further assistance, another application for funds was made to him, and it was proposed to sell him a piece of property in Hyde Park, worth $175,000 but incumbered for $75,000, and known as the

PIKE & HENDERSON'S NINE ACRES

in the N. W. ¼ of Sec. 10, 38, 14. William Cushman, however, refused to pay more than $125,000, or to make any further advances unless it were sold to him for that amount. The sacrifice was large, the "squeeze" tight, but Hardin succumbed, though feeling that the transaction was made secretly in the interest of his partner. Complainant, therefore, in February, 1874, made a deed to the property in question, and left it with his partner to be delivered when William Cushman should pay $35,000, the balance coming to the firm from the trade after deducting the $75,000 incumbrance and $15,000 advances to William. Cushman, however, as Hardin charges, put the deed on record immediately, and also received the $35,000 from his son without accounting to the firm.

Among the assets of the firm when it ceased business was a debt of $40,000 due from

H. H. HONORE

to the firm, and secured by trust deed on a large amount of property. This security Cushman pledged for Honore's debt in some mining speculations in which both were interested, and it has therefore all been lost to the firm. In the winter of 1872 and 1873 Hardin borrowed of Cushman $20,000 but was told that it was borrowed by him (Cushman) at the rate of 1½ per cent a month, and secured by notes of J. Esaias Warren. The complainant, however, now charges that such loan is fictitious; that Cushman loaned the money himself, and only made such representations as he did to obtain an exorbitant rate of interest, only one-third of which he would himself be obliged to pay. In December, 1873, Cushman proposed to complainant to take in payment of the amount due him, which was about $324,000, the remaining unsold lots of a certain tract of land belonging to the firm and known as "The South Side Homestead Addition," at the rate of $500 a lot. Cushman also agreed to divide any profits that might remain after paying such indebtedness on sale of the lots. There were 785 of these lots, which, at $500 each, would more than make up the $324,000. No account has ever been made, however, of the surplus, but, on the contrary, Cushman has appropriated the proceeds of the other lots to his own use, and refuses to account for any portion of them.

The complainant further charges that Cushman now holds besides the trust-deed of Honore the title to a portion of the E. ½ of Lot 18, in the fifth concession of the Township of Modoc, in the County of Hastings, and Province of Ontario, and other property, all, however, incumbered. There are still outstanding debts of the firm which Hardin has been trying to settle up, but ineffectually, as Cushman refuses to either advance any money for that purpose, or to account for what he has. In January, 1874, the banking business was closed, but no dissolution of the firm has taken place. Cushman has since taken charge of the firm books of account, and refuses to deliver them up. He owes the firm more than all its liabilities, yet refuses to pay them. Hardin, therefore, asks that an account may be had, that the partnership may be dissolved, a Receiver appointed, and the defendant enjoined from interfering with the firm property.

THE LUMBER FIRM.

The second bill was by the same complainant, Isaac M. Hardin, and against James W. Calkins and W. H. W. Cushman. Hardin first sets out the existence of the banking firm of Cushman & Hardin, and then states that about 1869 he became acquainted with James W. Calkins, then a member of the firm of Roberts, Calkins & Hull, lumber merchants. In the spring of 1869 Calkins proposed to Hardin that he should join him in purchasing a large lumber interest in Michigan, which he painted in glowing colors.

The purchase was accordingly made May 6, 1869, and the partners immediately took possession of their property, and commenced the manufacture of lumber. They soon found, however, that there was a large shortage on the estimated amount of good lumber, and Calkins also failed to comply with his various agreements.

In 1873, when Cushman & Hardin wound up their business, Hardin went to Manistee himself and joined Calkins in the business. During the season of 1874 Hardin alleges he discovered a shortage on logs to the amount of 9,352,000 feet, worth $55,000, which shortage could not have occurred in the ordinary course of business, but must have happened through fraudulent entries by Calkins on the books. Various other charges are made.

In the sadness of his heart, Hardin says that Calkins and Cushman conspired together to run down the price of the Michigan lands, and got him to part with them at a loss. And Hardin, for all these reasons, asks that the partnership be dissolved, and a settlement be had, and a Receiver be appointed. He further asks that Calkins and Cushman may be brought into court, and there compelled to explain, and that they may be prevented from transferring any of the property or effects belonging to Hardin.

The firm's assets are estimated at $638,796, which are in bills receivable, lumber on hand, village lots, 28,000 acres of land, personal and other property. The liabilities are $194,988.

Messrs. Dent & Black appear as solicitors for the complainant in both suits.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ITEMS.

Judge Drummond is still engaged with the stone-crushing machine patent case.

Judge Blodgett will this morning hear the motions to quash in the cases against Rehm, Hesing, and Hoyt.

Judge Williams is still engaged with the Riverside cases, and Judge Farwell with the Great Western Telegraph Company case.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

S. H. Fox and W. Fox began a suit for $5,000 against Samuel A. French and Thomas Todd. The Collier White Lead Company also began a like suit for the same amount against the same parties. Alexander and J. A. Chambers and Hartly Howard, put in their claim for $6,000, and Fahnestock, Haslett & Schwartz put in a bill for $12,000, all against the same firm.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Smith Whittier, alias "Dr." Olin, who made himself a name by sending obscene matter through the mails about two years ago, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His secured debts amount to $22,650, and the unsecured to $5,136.75. His assets consist of Lots 13 and 14 in Johnson & Laflin's Addition, which are incumbered to their full value.

Horatio N. F. Lewis, the editor of the *Western Rural*, also filed a voluntary petition yesterday. His preferred debts due for labor performed amount to $323.54. The secured debts amount to $9,025.80, and are due to two money brokers, two journalists, two publishers, a banking firm, and three paper-dealers. The security is the indorsement of Milton George. The unsecured debts foot up $47,899, and are due to various parties in Illinois, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Iowa, Massachusetts, New York, Indiana, and Minnesota. The following are the principal creditors: D. A. Davis, about $9,000; Milton George, $2,734.42; E. Mendel, lithographer, $3,960; Bradner, Smith & Co., about $3,800; Northwest Paper Company, about $2,700; A. S. Trude, $6,655; F. S. Lewis, Detroit, $2,110; and S. J. Lewis, Janesville, Mich., $2,000. Lewis is also liable to the amount of $820.50 on accommodation paper. The assets consist of a few lots of land worth $900, and the equity of redemption to some other lots in Jefferson sold for taxes, which were worth $500. Also $2,027.58 in bills and notes; 14,000 chromos worth $2,100; billiard table, $100; wooden building in rear of 407 West Madison street, $100; debts due on open account, about $15,000. also 50 shares in the American Steam Motor Company, 25 in the Chicago Reciprocal Sickle Grinder Company, 20 in the Willson Carbolated Cod Liver Oil Company, and 5 in the Danford Superheated Steam Generator Company, the par value of all of which is $9,900. There is also some household furniture, 101 family pictures, a library of seventy-five volumes &c., which are claimed to be exempt. The petition was referred to Register Hibbard.

Louis Bitterman, of this city, also went into bankruptcy by filing a voluntary petition. His debts, all unsecured, amount to $2,680.10. The assets consist of a note for $1,330.21, made by Solomon Witkowsky, and $134 in open accounts.

In the case of Stephen W. Stryker, a final creditors' meeting will be held March 10 before Register Hibbard.

In the matter of M. M. Smith, the bankrupt wholesale liquor-dealer, several affidavits were filed showing that Smith had fraudulently secreted or disposed of a large amount of property. On motion, an order was made that Smith's bail be increased from $3,000 to $5,000, and that the Marshal be allowed to open his mails. An order was also made for his examination before the Register.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Paul J. McCormick began a suit in replevin yesterday against M. H. Morris and A. G. Ligare to recover a stock of cutlery at No. 139 Lake street, valued at $2,590.

B. L. Sawyer brought suit against Ferdinand Roskin for $1,000, and against John Moynihan for a like amount.

COUNTY COURT.

In the estate of Granville S. Thomas, letters of administration were granted to C. E. Hope under bond for $19,000.

CRIMINAL COURT.

S. J. Fancher pleaded guilty to larceny, and was sentenced to one year in the Penitentiary.

Kerwin Whalen pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given twenty days in the County Jail.

George Watson pleaded guilty to larceny, and was remanded.

THE CALL.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General business.
JUDGE HOPKINS—Kibbe vs. Hill.
JUDGE GARY—143 to 146, 148 to 157, 150 to 162, inclusive.
JUDGE MOORE—32, 33, 34.
JUDGE ROGERS—356, 358 to 380.
JUDGE BOOTH—Set case 378, and calendar Nos. 428 to 445, inclusive.
JUDGES FARWELL AND WILLIAMS—Set cases.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—Thomas W. Ferry et al. vs. Albert C. Odell, $993.40.
SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—G. W. Thompson vs. Charles Mill and William Roberts, $398.72.
JUDGE GARY—C. J. L. Meyer vs. Henry N. Jennings and Abraham Conger, $192.01.—B. Erickson vs. S. A. Nelson, $136.33.—Sandusky Wheel Company vs. Charles J. Hull, verdict $333, and motion for new trial.
CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Charles Heper vs. Joseph A. Montgomery, $310.50.
JUDGE ROGERS—W. F. Butler vs. H. Larence, verdict $333.

INSURANCE SUITS.

BUTLER VS. WALKER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 2.—In answer to the publication in this morning's TRIBUNE under the above title, we beg leave to submit:

First—The statement that the case of Butler vs. Walker was collusive and instituted for the purpose of procuring a favorable decision from the Supreme Court, is untrue in fact and in inference. The suit was by an actual policyholder,—a creditor of the Company,—against an actual stockholder in a corporation the stock of which was not paid up. The suit was brought in good faith to test his liability and collect the debt. There was no agreement, understanding, or stipulation with Mr. Walker, of any kind, character, or description. Having had since the fire of October, 1871, a large amount of claims against bankrupt insurance companies for collection, we were led to examine the various laws of this State with the view of ascertaining whether there was not some liability other than the assets of the companies out of which collections could be made. In the course of this examination we found that the Constitution of 1848 provided "that dues from corporations should be secured by such individual liabilities of the corporators or other means as may be prescribed by law," and that all of the bankrupt insurance companies of Chicago had been chartered and organized under this Constitution, and, consequently, were subject to its provisions. Previous to 1869 the Legislature had taken no measures either to regulate insurance companies or to provide for the enforcement of this individual liability. In that year the General Insurance law was passed, by which law all companies were subjected to the supervision of the Auditor of Public Accounts, who was authorized to examine the capital and assets, and see that they were properly invested for the security of the creditors. This law declared that the capital stock of all companies organized under it should be paid up in full, and, until it was so paid up, that the Trustees and corporators should be individually liable for the debts of the Company to an amount equal to the amount of stock subscribed. It further declared that all companies theretofore organized and then doing business in the State should be brought under all the provisions of the law, except that their capital stocks, as to amount and character, might remain the same as provided in their respective charters. It further appeared that the charters of nearly all of these companies were subject to alteration, amendment, or repeal by the Legislature, or were subject to all future laws which might be passed on the matter of insurance. With these facts before us, we came to the conclusion that the stockholders were individually liable to the creditors to an amount equal to the amount of stock held by each. We were sustained in this opinion by counsel of larger experience and great ability in the profession. We then instituted the suit of Butler vs. Walker, not to procure a favorable decision, but to procure from the Supreme Court an interpretation of the law, which we conceive we had a right to do, so long as we presented an actual case founded upon facts between real parties. If this thing had been a fiction and we had sought to impose on the Supreme Court false statements either as to parties or as to facts, we would have been properly subject to just penalties. But we insist that we were lawfully and of right in that Court, and that we rightfully asked its decision as to the law. The idea promulgated in the pamphlet signed by the adverse counsel that it is within the power of any attorney to influence the decision of the Supreme Court on a question of law is, to say the least, a novelty in our professional experience. That Court will certainly feel flattered by the insinuations of these gentlemen that it did not comprehend the laws of the State. If we had gotten up a fictitious case, or imposed falsehoods upon the Court as facts, made misstatements, or misled the Court, there would be just ground for complaint, but this case was a reality; it was by a policy-holder, who had sustained a loss by fire, against a stockholder in a company of which the capital was not paid up. All the law bearing on the subject was before the Court. The case was argued orally, and the Court fully informed as to the question of liability. If the decision was erroneous, while we insist that it was not, there is a method for reviewing it. It is not a bar to the consideration of any other or similar case. If the Court should come to the conclusion that its judgment was not well considered it will probably not hesitate to open it. It is a common practice for all appellant Courts to review or reconsider their own opinions.

Second—We do not own one dollar's worth of claims against any of these companies. We did not (nor did Mr. Shufeldt) purchase for $50 or any other sum a large amount of claims from Mr. Witherell, neither did Mr. Witherell make this or a similar statement to Simon Florsheim or anybody else. So much for these: facts as to the balance of the statements, when the proper time arrives we shall place them in the same category,

SHUFELDT & WESTOVER.

SUPREME COURT REPORTS.

CONTENTS OF THE SEVENTY-SIXTH VOLUME.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 1.—Mr. N. L. Freeman, the accomplished reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court of this State, not to be outdone in the Centennial business, has just issued the seventy-sixth volume of the Illinois Reports, "price $4.50 cash on delivery."

That this is a cause of jubilee to the profession will be apparent when it is known that in order to issue the seventy-sixth he has left unpublished nine other volumes, stretching all the way along the shores of time from the sixty-seventh up to date.

An exhibition of such enterprise as this deserves a Centennial, for I doubt whether it will occur again in a hundred years. And we should not have had even this volume if Judge McAllister had not found a way by which he made the appointment of Mr. Freeman contingent upon certain regulations which were adopted by the Supreme Court requiring the reporter to publish all decisions within three months after they are rendered, instead of the custom which has heretofore prevailed of publishing them in about three years after they were filed.

I do not intend to be captious, but the nine intervening volumes which are to be issued before Mr. Freeman can "mark time" will ever remain a monument of the energy and efficiency of this reporter, as well as the forbearance of the profession towards him as a publisher. In no other country on the face of the earth where reports are printed for the use of the public and the profession, can a parallel be found to Mr. Freeman's delay in bringing out his reports, and it was a timely interference on the part of the Judges that saved him from the severest animadversion on the part of the bar. He now has an assistant. Mr. Freeman is, however, an exceptional man, and is to-day enjoying an immunity not shared by any other officer in this State, and that is this: Mr. Freeman is the only State officer in the State of Illinois who is exempt from the provisions of the law relating to salaries. On the change of the old fee system and the introduction of the salary system Mr. Freeman so manipulated the General Assembly as to get himself exempt from all accountability whatever to anybody or anything, and to-day, while the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor, Treasurer, and all of the Judges, are paid a salary, Mr. Freeman enjoys a monopoly of reporting the decisions of the Supreme Court (one of the very best offices in the State), and charges what he chooses for his volumes. His income is large, and on the publication of each volume he promptly delivers 500 volumes to the State, draws the cash, and sells the balance of his edition at his leisure. He accounts to no one—deprecates all interference on the part of the General Assembly—indeed, regards it as very improper—pockets the proceeds of his books, and reads over Sec. 13, Art. X of the Constitution with a complacency that renders him a model to all office-holders. And this is not all. The price which he charges for his reports is about the highest of any of the reports in the United States, and in times like these, when threatened with a whole library by this prolific author, the profession may well start back appalled, and ask their clients, "How is your personal?"

So much for the reporter. The report itself contains a number of cases of importance; but among the most important is the case of the City of Beardstown vs. The City of Virginia, p. 34, which decides that the Constitution of 1870 does not authorize all persons who at any time became electors by virtue of the Constitution of 1848 to vote, or that every person who was or became an elector under that Constitution shall be so entitled. It only authorizes those persons who were electors on the 1st day of April, 1848. Aliens who were minors on that day were not electors, and consequently are not made voters by the new Constitution. It also decides that County Courts can now naturalize foreigners, which could not be done prior to the adoption of the Constitution of 1870.

The case of Fanning vs. The First National Bank of Jacksonville decides that a head of a family is entitled to an exemption on the process of garnishment to his wages to the extent of $25, and under another provision of the Exemption laws to $100 besides, whether money or other property, making in all $125.

The case of Tuck vs. Downing, p. 92, is doubtless decided correctly, but it upholds the old doctrine of human depravity, and that one may lie worse than Jimmy Blanchard and yet, legally, be eligible to Swing's church. For instance, the court says: "If one has a horse, and, proposing to sell, shall assert that he paid $1,000 for him, when the bill of sale expresses a consideration of $100 only, it can hardly be said that a purchaser of the horse for $200, and that seems greatly above his value, can hope to rescind the contract on the ground of such a misstatement;" and the Court then naively adds that such "artifice is usual and allowable where a party wishes to dispose of property, real or personal." This will be nuts to the scalpers on the Board of Trade—and the bigger the liar the better the salesman. No wonder the Bible is not wanted in our public schools.

Daniel Otmer vs. The People is a beautiful illustration of the workings of the criminal law in this State. In this State we have a statute as follows: "Juries in all criminal cases shall be judges of the law and the fact." Now Daniel had killed his man, and on the trial the jury was instructed that if they believed that a certain witness had knowingly sworn falsely in regard to a material point, etc., that they ought to disregard his testimony. This the Supreme Court say was wrong, and that the jury should have been told that they might disregard his testimony. But if the jury were the judges of the law and the facts, what right has the Supreme Court to interfere? According to the statute they decide what is law and what is not, and the judgment should have been either affirmed or the statute repealed. But if the law of the jury had not been thus overruled Daniel would have been hung. It was indeed a case of "ought" and "might,"—and might prevailed.

The next case of importance is the case of John Amann vs. The People. John had been indicted for selling liquor to a minor, under the name of John Ammon. He filed a plea in abatement, saying that he didn't spell his name that way; that he spelt it with an "a" instead of an "o,"—thus: Amann, instead of Ammon. The word John was spelled right. The Court below found it was the same individual that was doing the spelling, and fined him $20 and sent him to jail for ten days. The Supreme Court say that this was wrong, and that John ought not to have been either fined or imprisoned on account of the bad spelling. The next Legislature ought to provide a State spelling-school.

So much for Seventy-six. What Freeman may have in store for us in the nine unpublished volumes, I know not. It would not surprise me to learn that Mike McDonald had been canonized a saint, and at his next arraignment should be known as St. Michael.

The bulwarks of our liberties—are the Lexicons.

"SPELL-BOUND."

FINANCIAL.

DUBUQUE, IA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., Feb. 2.—At 4 p. m. to-day the new Second National Bank elected officers. The following Directors were elected: John Hodgdon, G. L. Tobert, B. B. Provost, William L. Bradley, J. P. Farley, J. N. Haas, G. M. Staples, W. J. Knight, J. S. Hancock, George Crane, W. H. Day, W. P. Large, John Maclay, H. S. Hetherington, G. B. Grosvenor; President, William L. Bradley; Vice-President, W. P. Large; Cashier, G. V. Smock. The capital is $100,000, making over $400,000 banking capital for this city.

James H. Dennison, a dry goods and hardware dealer of Centre Point, who had his bankrupt-papers served upon him, was arrested and brought to this city by Col. Shattuck and placed under bonds of $2,500 not to leave the District. He now offers 40 per cent on a compromise; liabilities, $6,000; assets, nothing.

John M. Tyler, of Marion, a dry-goods merchant, has been placed in involuntary bankruptcy and, meanwhile, has disappeared. Liabilities, $20,000; assets, $5,000. His stock has been delivered to Col. Shattuck, on a warrant of seizure from the United States Court.

SAN FRANCISCO.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 2.—The creditors of James H. Deering, wholesale boot and shoe merchant, have filed a petition in the United States District Court that he be declared bankrupt. The petitioners allege that Deering suspended payment Dec. 15, with liabilities stated at $200,000. The creditors refused to settle at 15 cents on the dollar.

KANKAKEE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KANKAKEE, Ill., Feb. 2.—The Kankakee creditors of John Durham unanimously voted this afternoon to force him into bankruptcy, and chose Solon Knight, W. H. Grinnell, and F. Crawford a committee to take the necessary steps. Warren R. Hickox will be recommended as the Assignee.

EAST SAGINAW, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 2.—James J. Robinson, a confectioner, made an assignment today. His liabilities will not exceed $20,000.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., Feb. 2.—J. & J. Slevin & Co., who suspended some weeks ago, to-day filed a petition in bankruptcy. The liabilities are given at $632,143. Assets, $277,405.

NEW HAVEN, CONN.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 2.—Judson Brothers, a prominent pork-packing firm here, filed a petition in bankruptcy to-day. Liabilities, $300,000. Assets, probably $150,000.

HORTICULTURAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., Feb. 2.—The State Horticultural Society is quite well attended, and interesting papers are read and discussions had. A committee was appointed to secure the fruit representation of Wisconsin at the Centennial exhibition, on the form of which there was a strong feeling. Last year had been unfavorable to nurserymen and fruit-growers, but confidence was expressed in Wisconsin's capacities for varied fruit-growing.

The following officers were elected: President, A. G. Tuttle, Baraboo; Vice-President, J. M. Smith, Green Bay; Recording Secretary, F. W. Case, Madison; Corresponding Secretary, J. C. Plumb, Milton; Treasurer, George A. Mason, Madison.

THE INDIAN NATIONS.

FORT GIBSON, I. T., Feb. 2.—The nomination of W. P. Ross as Agent for the five civilized tribes of this Territory, is heartily indorsed by the people of this nation. The nomination is considered a wise one, and people believe it to be appreciative of the merit and worth of Col. Ross.

The meeting of the Minnesota Agricultural Society convened in Minneapolis yesterday. A large number were in attendance. Essays were read upon the subjects of Sheep-Raising, Flower-Culture, Trotting-Horses, and Hedges. An interesting discussion followed.

GRAIN INSPECTION.

Something of Interest About the Way in Which It Is Managed.

The Way the Unofficial Checks Render It a Difficult Matter for the Perpetration of Fraud.

It will be remembered by the readers of THE TRIBUNE that last spring a man named Morton, residing at Kentland, Ind., made, as was alleged, an attempt to bribe Assistant Grain Inspector Irving. The Hoosier wanted the Inspector to certify to the elevator men that "new" corn was "old" corn, and for so doing the latter was to obtain $5 per car. Mr. Irving immediately reported the matter to the then Chief Grain Inspector. An investigation was ordered, and subsequently an indictment was procured against Morton. A few days ago the case came up for hearing, and the defendant's counsel moved to quash the indictment on the ground that an Assistant Grain Inspector was not an officer of the State within the purview of the Constitution. The Court held that the objection was well taken, and accordingly quashed the indictment.

With a view of obtaining some information concerning the working of the Inspection Department of this city, and

THE SECURITY IT AFFORDS

to receivers and shippers of grain, a TRIBUNE reporter made a pilgrimage yesterday to the Chief Grain Inspector's office, and was courteously welcomed by Gen. Smith, who has charge of the Department.

The following interview took place:

"General, I suppose you understand why the attempt to prosecute Morton proved a failure?"

"Yes sir,—a legal technicality."

"I want to know what you are going to do about it,—rather, what can you do to prevent the occurrence of any frauds?"

"Well, about all that can be done is to

TRUST TO THE HONESTY

of the Assistant Inspectors. These gentlemen have for years been engaged in the business. Their rulings have, with very few exceptions, been satisfactory to the trade and the Department."

"Do you ever move them about from one elevator to another?"

"Yes, sir; occasionally."

"Is such action beneficial to the interests of the trade?"

"Yes, sir."

"In what way?"

"The Assistant Inspectors become familiarized with the qualities of the grain brought into the various houses, and thus obtain an accurate knowledge of the crop, as it will average up throughout the West and Northwest."

"Have you any

SYSTEM OF CHECKING

that would tend to prevent frauds?"

"Well, yes,—a sort of irregular checking that, as far as I can judge, answers all purposes."

"Please explain."

"Well, you see the 'in'-Inspectors examine the grain in the cars, while standing on the track. The grain-receivers have one representative at each elevator. He is an expert in the business, and knows as much about it as the Assistant Inspector. After the latter has gone through the train and inspected each car-load, this representative of the receivers does likewise. Should he find a car-load that he thinks should be graded higher than the Inspector has marked, he orders it switched off to a side track, and then informs his principal, and the matter is subsequently investigated and settled to the satisfaction of all interested."

"What else does this representative do?"

"Being in the employ of all the receivers at a certain house, it is his bounden duty to see that equal justice is done to all,—hence he will immediately detect any scheme to raise the inspection of any particular car-load."

"WHAT OTHER CHECK HAVE YOU?"

"Mr. Parker, the Chief Assistant, visits the houses every morning to see that things are all right. Whenever a dispute is raised between the legal Inspector and the receivers' representative, he decides, though his decision is not final. Should it be objected to, the aid of the Board of Trade Committee on Inspection Appeals is invoked, and their judgment is final."

"Is there any other link in the system?"

"Yes, the 'out'-Inspector, whose duty it is to look after the grain taken from the elevators. It is his business to see that all the grain that goes out is fully up to the standard called for in the elevator receipts, and in order to do so he must see that what goes in is up to the mark."

"Supposing that it were possible to have collusion between the 'in' and 'out' Inspectors, what can be done about it?"

"THE ELEVATOR-MEN

propose to take care of themselves as far as possible. The foreman in each house looks after the grain as it comes in, and if it should not prove to be what the inspection certificate describes the elevator would refuse to receipt for it, and it would have to remain on track until the inspection question should be settled. If No. 3 wheat were inspected in as No. 2, and it would only inspect No. 3 on going out, the house would be the loser to the extent of the difference in price between the two qualities."

"How many disputes concerning inspection did you have last month?"

"One hundred and sixty cars."

"How were they decided?"

"The most of them were settled by Mr. Parker, the Chief Assistant Inspector, and of the remainder, that went to the Board of Trade Committee for adjudication, only five car-loads were decided against the Department."

This closed the interview, and, with an invitation to call again, THE TRIBUNE pencil-plier took his departure.

POLITICAL.

KERR'S REAL FRIEND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Feb. 2.—The following is the last letter in the Kerr-Reall matter, which has been exciting considerable comment:

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 2, 1876.—*The Hon. M. C. Kerr, Washington, D. C.*—DEAR SIR: The Washington special to the New York *World*, published on Monday last, construed your letter to me on the Presidency to have been a confidential expression of your preferences. I cannot think, however, that the dispatch represented your feelings in the matter. As the letter contained nothing to indicate privacy, while its references to the Presidency were so exalted and of so much public interest, that I felt that no better use could be made of its contents than publication by the press. In my communication I designated Gov. Tilden for President and yourself as Vice-President, believing that the West is entitled to one of these offices by virtue of her great wealth and population, and I think the Democratic party of this State at best recognize her claim. It was your right to name Gov. Hendricks for the highest place, and in view of your magnanimity I was the more ready to publish your letter, and there is no question but that the publication of your desire in the matter has done more to advance the cause of Gov. Hendricks than anything that has been done or said in his behalf. This is evidenced by the deep chagrin of the New York Democrats at the announcement of your position. It would seem that they felt themselves the masters of your opinion, and of all who had and preferences outside of Gov. Tilden, but I cannot coincide with their demands. The opposition to your letter comes entirely from these gentlemen, but they certainly have no claims upon you. Neither the country nor the Democratic party are any great thing to the New York Democrats. Believing you are able to stand upon your letter, and that your great political power has in no way been weakened by its publication, I am with great respect, yours truly, J. H. REALL.

GOVERNOR OF INDIANA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Feb. 2.—In view of the persistent attempt to bring Gen. Ben Harrison into the field as the Republican candidate for Governor, notwithstanding his formal declination, he has written another letter, in which he declares that he cannot consent to the use of his name in that connection under any circumstances. He declares that, while positively declining to be a candidate, he is nevertheless in full sympathy with the party, and will take an active part in the campaign.

M'LEAN COUNTY INDEPENDENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Feb. 2.—The Independent County Convention to-day was a flat fizzle, only thirteen persons being present, instead of sixty-five, the number required to have made the delegation full. Joshua Sells, J. D. Lewis, R. M. Guy, W. S. Coy, A. O. Griggsby, J. VanOrdstrand, and West were appointed delegates to the Decatur Convention and will go uninstructed.

J. P. C. SHANKS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., Feb. 2.—Gen. J. P. C. Shanks, formerly Congressman of this district, has a letter in the *Gazette* to-day in reference to the charges recently filed with the House Committee on Indian Affairs against him by Commissioner Ingalls. Gen. Shanks denies that he has attempted to stir up strife among the Indians, but claims that he has discovered and reported enormous frauds on the part of Ingalls and others. He charges Ingalls and other parties with conspiring to rob the Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, and Chickasaws of 20,000,000 acres of land, and with other similar offenses. He also says he will demand a full investigation of his conduct. As the original charges appeared in THE TRIBUNE, I send you Gen. Shanks' defense as a matter of simple justice.

STATE TROOPS.

The Fourth Regiment Divided—Election of Officers.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PEORIA, Ill., Feb. 2.—The officers composing the Fourth Regiment of Illinois State Guards, representing sixteen companies, met here to-day to elect field-officers. With the approval of Adjt.-Gen. Hibbard, the companies that had been assigned to the Fourth Regiment divided into two regiments, to be known respectively as the Fourth and Eighth. Both regiments adopted constitution and by-laws in the usual manner, and then proceeded to the election of officers, with the following result:

Fourth Regiment—Colonel, Capt. John Hough, of the Peoria National Blues; Lieutenant-Colonel, Capt. William Whiting, of the Altona Rifles; Major, Capt. A. T. Johnson, of the Kewanee Guards; Adjutant, Lieut. James Welsh, of the Peoria Emmet Guards; Surgeon, Dr. J. B. Todd, of Galva; Chaplain, the Rev. J. Murray Bailey, of Peoria.

Eighth Regiment—Colonel, Capt. William Hanna, of the Keokuk June Guards; Lieutenant-Colonel, Capt. E. K. Westfall, of the Bushnell Westfall Zouaves; Major, Capt. R. B. McMullen, of the Quincy Veterans; Adjutant, Lieut. C. Hennick, of the Keokuk June Guards; Chaplain, the Rev. S. A. Gardner, of Galesburg; Quartermaster, Capt. D. W. Bradshaw, of the Galesburg College City Guards.

An Extraordinary Crime.

An extraordinary attempt at assassination is related by the *Messager d'Indre et Loire* (France): "Jeunier and wife enticed Sieur Cattereau, who was out shooting, into their cottage, seized his gun after he had put it down to rest himself, and by threats of instant death extorted a promissory note for 2,000 francs from him. They bound him, and Jeunier coolly walked to the village to ascertain the validity of the bond. Meanwhile, the unfortunate gentleman broke away from his bonds and the wife, but the returning Jeunier recaptured him and brought him back on his shoulders. They bound him fast to a hook in the wall, and Jeunier attacked his victim with a hatchet, severing both his hands, and breaking off the whole of the corner of the hatchet. Providentially some passing children had heard the cries for help, which arrived barely in time to save Cattereau's life."

AMUSEMENTS.

FARWELL HALL.

EXTRA

LAKESIDE ENTERTAINMENT.

FOUR GRAND CONCERTS.

Richings-Bernard, Camilla-Urso, Mendelssohn Quintette, Philharmonic Club.

ONLY $1.50 FOR ALL! including reserved seat. Front seats in balcony, $1. Only a limited number of course tickets to be sold.

Entertainment No. 7—Monday Eve'g, Feb. 7. Richings-Bernard Costume Concert.

Admission, $1; including reserved seat. Course tickets and single tickets for sale at the hall Saturday and Monday.

The best and cheapest course ever offered here.

ADELPHI THEATRE.

THURSDAY—REGULAR LADIES' NIGHT.

The Great Amphibians! The Marvels of the Entire World!

LURLINE The Beautiful Lady Minstrels. AND The Brilliant Olio. WATSON

Emphatically a Monster Company.
Regular Ladies' Night Thursday.

M'CORMICK'S HALL.

HANS von BULOW.

FRIDAY, FEB. 4.

LAST EVENING CONCERT.

VON BULOW will play BACH Concerto in the Italian style; MOZART Fantaisie No. 3, in C minor; HAYDN Rondo gioioso in C major; BEETHOVEN Sonata appassionata; SCHUMANN Two (2) Romances and Novellette; JOACHIM RAFF Prelude and Fugue; CHOPIN Nocturne opus 37, No. 2, Tarantelle, opus 43, Ballade, opus 23, and three Valses, opus 34.

MISS LIZZIE CRONYN will appear at this concert.

Saturday, Feb. 5, at 2 o'clock, GRAND FAREWELL MATINEE.

ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR; Reserved Seats, $2.00; at Root's Music Store.

Chickering Pianos used at VON BULOW'S concerts.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

TWO GRAND CONCERTS BY THE

German Military Band,

Friday Evening, Feb. 4, at 8 o'clock, Saturday Afternoon at 2:30 o'clock.

The success which has attended the concerts given by this MAGNIFICENT ORGANIZATION since its arrival in this city, is a sufficient guarantee of their REAL MERITS.

POPULAR PRICES—General Admission, 50c; Reserved Seats, Evening, 75c; Reserved Seats, Matinee, 50c. Sale of Seats will commence on Thursday morning, at W. B. Keen & Cooke's, and at Silsby's Bookstore, 170 Twenty-second-st.

THE COLISEUM.

MONDAY, JAN. 31,

And every evening during the week.

The ORIGINAL JAPS—SATSUMI AND LITTLE ALL RIGHT,

Whose astonishing feats of balancing and jugglery have never yet been equaled by any person in the known world. JEPPE, the STAR COMIQUE and Prince of Character Artists. The accomplished Vocalist and Comedienne, MISS FANNY DELANO. The captivating Serio-Comic Vocalist, Miss Lottie Brown, and the pleasing Balladist, Miss Gussie McCain. Prof. Toless, great Optical Illusion, ESPRIT FANTOME. Second week of the charming Weston Sisters, and re-engagement of the versatile Robinson Family. Admission, 25 cents.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.

MAGUIRE & HAVERLY, Lessees. J. H. HAVERLY, Manager

Unqualified, unlimited, unbounded success of the famous California Minstrels.

This week, Jan. 31, first appearance in five months of the world's greatest artist, BILLY EMERSON. Second week of Pat Rooney, Schoolcraft and Coes, Charlie Howard. All the old favorites retained. Rice, Arlington, Cotton, Reynolds Brothers, Robinson, Kemble, Fredericks, Tills, Oberist, Murphy, and Morrison's efficient orchestra. Messrs. Arlington and Cotton kindly resign for the present their position on the ends in favor of Messrs. Emerson and Schoolcraft, thereby enabling a thorough change of programme, differing entirely from those previously presented.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

MR. BEN DeBAR,

Wednesday and Thursday, in an entirely new adaptation of Dickens' David Copperfield, entitled

MICAWBER.

Friday and Saturday Nights—THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, SIR JOHN FALSTAFF, BEN DeBAR. MATINEE SATURDAY, 2 p. m.

Monday Next—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE in THE MIGHTY DOLLAR.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

The Great Company in Three Splendid Plays,

THURSDAY NIGHT,

LEDASTRAY

Friday Night and Saturday Matinee,

CASTE.

SATURDAY NIGHT,

OLIVER TWIST.

EXPOSITION SKATING PARK.

SPLENDID ICE.

Grand Carnival and Full Dress Masquerade to-night. Prizes for the best costume on exhibition at Root & Sons, 156 State-st. Masquers have the ice until 9:30. Persons in costume admitted free. Exhibition skating by Eugene Pratt and Frank Crocker. Admission, 25 cents; children under 12, 15 cents; 1,500 seats, none reserved.

SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY.

HENRY VINCENT,

The Eminent English Orator, on

Oliver Cromwell.

McCormick Hall, Sunday, Feb. 6, 3 p. m. Doors open at 2. Tickets at the door, and at Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s. The lecture last Sunday was attended by 2,500 persons. ADMISSION, TEN CENTS.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.

Ticket-of-Leave Man

And HIDDEN HAND.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ¶ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Offices, at Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
a Pacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
a Dubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
a Dubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Omaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡ 6:30 a. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 4:15 p. m.
a Freeport & Dubuque Express	*10:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
b Milwaukee Fast Mail (Sunday)	5:30 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Mail	* 8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
b Milwaukee Express	* 9:45 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	* 5:00 p. m.	* 7:30 p. m.
b Milwaukee Passenger	†11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
b Green Bay Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b Madison & Elroy Express	9:30 a. m.	* 7:00 p. m.
b St. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:10 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
b Marquette Express	*10:00 p. m.	* 6:30 a. m.
a Geneva Lake Express	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
b Geneva Lake Express	* 4:45 p. m.	* 7:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	* 5:00 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	* 4:00 p. m.	*10:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:00 a. m.
Night Express	†* 9:00 p. m.	‡* 7:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 8:10 p. m.
Night Express	† 9:00 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.

* Sunday Ex. ‡* Saturday and Sunday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS.

and Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Lines. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	*12:30 noon	* 3:10 p. m.
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:40 p. m.	§ 7:20 a. m.
Peoria Day Express	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	* 9:30 a. m.	* 7:50 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:30 noon	* 3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via main line	6:10 a. m.	6:10 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Michigan Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	† 10:20 p. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave	Arrive.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Through Day Express	*9:45 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	*5:00 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin and Minnesota Night Passenger	†10:00 p. m.	*7:45 a. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st. near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 1:55 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:40 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	* 8:30 a. m.	* 7:55 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	§ 8:40 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield and Peoria Express	* 8:30 a. m.	* 5:45 p. m.
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:40 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	* 8:40 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	* 9:35 a. m.	* 3:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	* 9:35 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:35 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	* 7:30 a. m.	* 7:40 p. m.
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City	* 9:30 a. m.	* 4:30 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:30 a. m.	* 4:10 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	*10:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Texas Express	* 10:30 a. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 3:15 p. m.	* 8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	* 4:30 p. m.	* 9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	* 5:30 p. m.	* 8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	* 9:25 p. m.	* 7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp.	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	* 2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 1:45 p. m.	* 5:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	* 6:15 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.

* Ex. Sundays. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Ticket Offices, 63 Clark-st., corner of Washington, Palmer House, and at Depot, 122 Michigan-av., corner Madison. Trains leave from Exposition Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change	8:35 a. m.	8:00 a. m.
Atlantic Express—Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars	5:05 p. m.	9:10 p. m.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

KANKAKEE LINE.

From Depots, foot Lake and Twenty-second-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	*10:20 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	* 7:15 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.

Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati (daily)	8:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

From depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Day Express	* 9:15 a. m.	* 8:50 p. m.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	* 7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	* 9:00 a. m.	* 8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:10 a. m.
Fast Line	† 10:00 p. m.	‡ 9:30 a. m.
Mail	* 5:05 a. m.	* 6:15 p. m.

* Sunday excepted. § Daily. † Except Mondays. ‡ Except Saturdays and Sundays.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from rear of Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Depot corner Madison-st. and Michigan-av. City office, 83 Clark-st., corner of Washington.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	*8:38 a. m.	* 8:40 a. m.
Accommodation	* 7:05 a. m.	* 6:40 p. m.
Evening Express	§ 5:05 p. m.	§ 9:10 p. m.

§ Daily. * Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:30 a. m.	* 4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	* 5:00 p. m.	* 9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	§ 6:45 a. m.

EDUCATIONAL.

UNIVERSITY OF NOTRE DAME, INDIANA.

The Sixty-third Session begins Tuesday, Feb. 1, 1876. For terms, etc., address the President,
REV. P. J. COLOVIN, C. S. C., Notre Dame, Ind.

WINTER RESORTS.

FLORIDA.

THE WINDSOR HOTEL, on St. James Park, Jacksonville, Florida, now open for guests, is new, complete, and first-class in every respect.
SCOTT & MOORE.

FINANCIAL.

RAILROAD BONDS

For Sale Cheap. First Mortgage Gold Bonds of $1,000 each, bearing 7 per cent interest, may be bought from $10 per Bond upwards. On the revival of business, many of these Bonds will rise enormously in value, and for either investment or speculation they offer unsurpassed inducements. I offer a large line of Bonds and invite correspondence.
W. H. WEEKS, Banker, 176 Broadway, New York.

OLD PAPERS.

OLD PAPERS

FOR SALE

At 75 cents per 100,

In the Counting-Room of this Office.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

Deputy Coroner McGirr held an inquest on Thomas Reynolds, who shot himself at the entrance to the Public Library reading-room Tuesday afternoon. A verdict of death by suicide was returned.

At a regular meeting of the members of Home Lodge No. 607 I. O. G. T. held in their hall, No. 672 West Madison street, Tuesday, resolutions of respect for the memory of their deceased companion Cortland J. Coon were unanimously adopted.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 5 degrees below zero; 10 a. m., 1 below; 12 m., 1 above; 3 p. m., 10; 8 p. m., 11. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.47; 8 p. m., 29.33.

A woman named Laura Hoejoh died suddenly yesterday morning at her residence, No. 217 North Curtis street, from the bursting of an abscess in her side. The Coroner held an inquest later in the day and a verdict was returned in accordance with the facts.

In the case of the Douglas heirs against D. P. Rhodes et al., now pending in the Supreme Court, the heirs of Daniel P. Rhodes have settled their liability by paying to J. P. Wilson, attorney for the boys, $30,000. The settlement was made with Mr. Wilson, and the money paid to him, to whom the land in suit has also been deeded.

The following from Sloan's *Insurance Fire Report* exhibits the fires, losses, and causes for January: Alarms, 33; "stills," 3; total, 35. Loss, $30,000; covered by insurance, $23,680; insurance involved, $206,500. Originating from attempts to defraud insurance, 3; upsetting of lamp, 1; foul chimney, 4; cigar stub and lighted matches carelessly disposed of, 5; defective flue, 3; carelessness, 6; gas jet in show window, 1; sparks, 2; children playing with fire, 1; defective furnace, 1; ashes in wooden vessels, 2; false alarms, 6; total, 35.

An informal meeting of the Republicans of the Seventh Ward was held Tuesday evening at No. 500 Blue Island avenue, and was well attended. The following temporary officers were appointed: A. Limberg, Chairman; Otto Hagist, Secretary. On motion, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to draft a constitution and by-laws for permanent organization: Otto Hagist, J. Vanderpoel, Sr., E. Heinze, F. Fucick, and C. Tegtmeyer, and to report at the next meeting, to be held Tuesday evening, at the same place. The meeting then adjourned.

Eugene and George Hartman are brothers well known in Justice Courts near the heart of the city. George is a Constable, while Eugene is a professional bondsman, and they do not always agree. They had a falling out Tuesday, and the trouble for a while looked like a serious matter. 'Twas just in front of the door of Justice Pollak's Court in Exchange Building that the fracas occurred. George is a large man with apparently little spunk, for Eugene, a small man, was cleaning him out rapidly and effectively when Constable McLean interfered. No arrests, and as yet no reconciliation.

EIGHTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

A number of the more influential Republican citizens of the Eighth Ward held a meeting last night at No. 350 West Twelfth street, for the purpose of organizing a ward club. The meeting was called to order by the election of William Justice to the Chairmanship, and the designation of William Bachman as Secretary.

A committee appointed at a previous meeting reported a constitution and by-laws for the Club, which were unanimously adopted. Under this constitution, Mr. M. L. Frisbie was appointed Chairman of an Executive Committee consisting of the following members: William Justice, Capt. McGrath, Thomas Kennedy, Samuel Hahn, J. W. Gardner, J. S. Taylor, William Johnson, G. S. Hanna, C. Haurath, William Bachman, W. L. Frintz, George Guthrie, Henry Ruger, Capt. William Blanke, J. E. Morse, and A. Graham.

A Committee on Elections, consisting of M. L. Frisbie, Col. Martin, John Schmeltz, J. W. Johnson, and B. Driver, were authorized to make any arrangements they thought proper in regard to the manner of canvassing during the campaign.

The Secretary read a resolution to the effect that the club exert its utmost endeavor towards the election of a successor to "Live-for-ever Colvin" at the next election in April, and with loud huzzas it was unanimously carried. In this action, the club wished it understood that no mere party lines were to confine them to men without principles, except in the town elections, where the only safety was in strictly-drawn lines.

On motion of Capt. McGrath, W. B. Lockwood and Henry Ruger were elected to the positions of First and Second Vice-Presidents, and A. Graham was designated to act in conjunction with J. S. Taylor as delegates to the Central Club.

Adjourned.

THE ADVISORY COUNCIL.

WHAT THE CHICAGO CHURCHES THINK OF IT.

Yesterday's TRIBUNE contained in its dispatches from New York a list of the churches chosen to send delegates to the Advisory Congregational Council which is to be held in Brooklyn, Feb. 15, to pass upon the charges preferred by Mrs. Moulton against Henry Ward Beecher. There are to be 171 churches represented by two delegates each, besides a number of reverend delegates at large. Chicago was invited by letter-missive to send Prof. Hyde, of the Theological Seminary, and two delegates each from Plymouth, Forty-seventh, and Leavitt Street Congregational Churches. Prof. Hyde's duties are such that he will be unable to go, but it is most likely that the three churches named will be fully represented.

PLYMOUTH CHURCH.

Last evening a TRIBUNE reporter was detailed to call upon Dr. William Alvin Bartlett, who was found in Plymouth Church, Michigan avenue, near Twenty-sixth street, busily engaged in his ministerial duties. After prayer-meeting the reporter had the following conversation with the reverend gentleman:

"I presume you have gotten the letter-missive inviting your church to participate in the Plymouth Church (Brooklyn) Advisory Council, which is to convene in that city on the 15th inst.?"

"We have not yet received the letter. All I know of it is what I saw in THE TRIBUNE on the train coming this morning from Kenosha, where I had lectured the evening before."

"You expect the letter?"

"O, yes; I presume I shall get it to-day."

"Will you accept the invitation?"

"I think the church has concluded to do so."

"Will you send delegates?"

"I think we shall."

"Will they go instructed?"

"O, no. I think we shall go there unbiased to try the case on its merits. At least, I think that is what our church has decided to do."

"When will the meeting be held?"

"That I can't tell till after we get the letter."

PROF. J. T. HYDE,

of the Chicago Theological Seminary, one of the ministers without a charge who have been honored with an invitation to the Council, was next visited. At present the Professor is engaged with a large class of theological students, and he thinks it altogether improbable that he will be able to attend on their account. In regard to the objects to be attained by the Council, he had little to say, not wishing to place himself upon record before he had given the matters stated therein more profound thought than he yet had time for. The propriety of calling such a Council, he thought, could be questioned by no one. Plymouth Church had been racked and torn in a manner that few other churches could have stood, and it was but proper that some unmistakable approbation or condemnation of their course in settling the tedious questions arising in their midst should be given at as early a date as possible. As the Professor had not received any official notice of his invitation, he could not state whether or not he would attend, but the probabilities are that he will not.

LEAVITT STREET CHURCH.

The Rev. Albert Bushnell, pastor of the Leavitt Street Church, was also kind enough to cordially entertain the reporter. He is comparatively a young member of the Council, but has had a training in the Congregational schools that will place him on an equal footing with any other member of the Council when questions of right and wrong in church ethics are to be considered. When he was first spoken to in regard to the Council, he had not yet read the papers, and consequently knew nothing about the issuance of the call. In the course of Plymouth Church he found much to commend, and with but few exceptions has heartily indorsed the rulings of the Trustees in the perplexing cases that have come before them.

Having so full a sympathy with them, he will add his presence to the Council if he finds it at all possible for him to be there on the date mentioned.

Regarding his individual opinions, he would say nothing, except that he would go to the Council utterly unbiased by any prejudices whatever, and would decide the different questions as he thought right, but not until each of them had been fully set forth to the Council. During the various phases of the trouble he has had various conversations with the leading Congregational ministers of this city, and finds that they are nearly all of the one opinion, and will support the church almost to a unit.

REYNOLDS FOREVER.

HE IS NOMINATED FOR MAYOR.

The latest absurdity in the way of meetings occurred last evening. The call to the meeting was as follows:

A reunion of patriots on the principles of 1776 will be held at headquarters, No. 131 Fifth avenue, at 2 o'clock to-day to put in nomination a new Mayor of Chicago.

Last evening shortly before 8 o'clock a TRIBUNE reporter sallied forth to No. 131 Fifth avenue on the important mission of making a report of the proceedings. Arriving there, he found an assemblage of about a dozen men seated around the narrow shop, gravely waiting for the meeting to begin. Mr. Reynolds had evidently been greatly impressed with the importance of the meeting, and had arranged his auditorium to the best advantage. Flags were hung about the walls, and served both a useful and ornamental purpose as window curtains, effectually excluding the interior of the shop from the vulgar gaze of the passing public. An American eagle, stuffed and holding in its savage claw a Japanese seashell, was perched above the show-case in an alarmingly patriotic attitude. The Indian weapons which formed a part of the stock of the shop were disposed threateningly crosswise against the rear wall, and over them was a huge evergreen wreath enclosing the mystic pasteboard initials, "P. G."

The men who were gathered together in rather close quarters whiled away the time in spitting tobacco-juice at a box filled with saw-dust in the centre of the apartment. Soon after 8 o'clock "Conch-shell" himself, who had diffidently remained in the background during the preliminary waiting, stepped from behind his counter, and suggested that some one call the meeting to order.

Calls of "Strong!" "Strong!" resounded through the shop. Under this pressure Mr. Strong arose from his seat, which was a tall office-stool, and, taking off his hat, bowed to the audience and immediately plunged into a lengthy and elaborate speech, which showed great pains in its preparation.

A long pause ensued, during which the audience looked at one another dubiously, as if not knowing just what to do or how to act. Finally the Chairman suggested that the call for the meeting had stated its object to be the putting in nomination

A CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

This was a happy thought. A long-haired man behind the stove sprang to his feet and said:

"I nominate Mr. Reynolds for Mayor of the City of Chicago."

Several others immediately rose and seconded the nomination. The Chairman put it to a vote, and it was carried unanimously. Calls were then made for Reynolds. That gentleman advanced modestly and stood under the gaslight before the gaze of the assemblage. In appearance Mr. Reynolds is quite prepossessing. He is tall, with a grayish beard, and wears spectacles, and a long, loose coat.

REYNOLDS.

He said:

GENTLEMEN: In accepting the nomination for this high office, I beg to return to you my sincere thanks. [Applause.] I assures you that it is unexpected as it is gratifying. You have all known with what assiduity I have watched over the interests of our civic Government. I have been abused (turning and bending a reproachful glance upon the reporters), and yet I am ready to forgive and clasp hands across the chasm. I wish to say that politics here, as you all know, are in a terrible state, and need curing the worst kind. [Hear! hear!] In conclusion, let me again thank you, and assure you that in the event of my election, I will fulfill to the best of my humble ability the duties devolving upon my exalted position." [Renewed applause.]

There being apparently no further business before the meeting, the Chairman suggested that an ajournment would be in order. Mr. Reynolds said that it would be well to have another meeting at as early a date as possible, in order to organize for the campaign. Accordingly, on motion, the meeting was adjourned until Wednesday evening at the same place.

MIKE EVANS.

A WALK AMONG THE BANKS.

The decisions of Judges Farwell, Moore, and Williams, rendered Tuesday morning in the tax cases, did not seem to give general satisfaction to the public yesterday, though the result was fuller coffers for the City Treasury for the time being, and the leeches that hang on to the public teat have a chance for more plunder.

Mike Evans chuckled considerably when his Deputy Collectors came in yesterday afternoon, for each was loaded down with bags of shekels and swag, gotten under protest, in some instances, from very indignant tax-payers. However, in most cases, the people yielded their "dust" without further ado, and thus made the best of the iniquities heaped upon them by Ed Phillips and his horde of bummers.

Yesterday afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter was detailed to go with Mike Evans, who was about to call upon the National Banks to demand the taxes or threaten levies. Before starting, the reporter armed himself with an extra quantity of Fabers, in anticipation of much talking on both sides. Mike and the reporter took the road at 1:45 o'clock, starting from the City-Hall. The first institution called on was the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

southwest corner of Washington and State streets. The President, Mr. Nickerson, was found in his office.

Said Mike: "I came here to see about when you're going to pay your taxes."

Mr. Nickerson—I told you that we wanted to await the decision of the United States Court in the Fifth National Bank case.

E.—But that has nothing to do with 1875 taxes. That is for taxes of 1874. I want to know when you are going to pay this tax?

N.—I don't know. I told you I would let you know after the decision.

E.—Well, sir; I have nothing further to do in the matter but to make a list of the shareholders, and make a levy on the personal property of those residing in this city, to get value to the amount of their shares. I shall commence the levy to-morrow afternoon.

N.—But a large number of our shareholders live without the State.

E.—That makes no difference. I'll levy on those who do live here. I can take any personal property they have got and advertise it for sale. My counsel advise me to proceed thus.

N.—Well, you'll have a nice time to get at our shareholders.

This ended the matter for the time being, the conversation having been carried on very quietly by both gentlemen.

MR. EAMES,

President of the Commercial National Bank, was next called on. That gentleman carried on the conversation privately with Evans; and as Mike smiled when he left, and told the reporter "it will be all right by to-morrow," it was presumed that Mr. Eames gave him some encouragement.

At the Northwestern National Bank, Mike made a call, but, as President Sturgis was sick, nothing was done here.

The next place visited was the Third National Bank. Here President Pearce promised to meet Mike Evans Friday, when he thought matters would be settled. At the National Bank of Illinois, President Snyder told the Collector to come Thursday, and Mike assured the reporter that he thought this institution would pay to-day. This concluded the bank visits.

PREPARING FOR MAKING LEVIES.

As soon as Mike returned to the office he started two of his men at work to prepare a list of the shareholders of the First National Bank, which he intends to have ready by noon to-day. Mike stated that he proposed to start his men out with warrants this afternoon and seize upon any available property of the stockholders for the amount of the claims against them individually, and he also intends to levy upon the bank effects during the afternoon. Mike says that this is the only course left him now, under the decision of the courts, and he has only about twenty-seven days in which to collect the taxes; and, as he will begin making out the delinquent lists to-day, tax-collecting this week threatens to put on a lively aspect.

THE COURT-HOUSE.

ROUNTREE'S OPINION.

A meeting of the Committee on Public Buildings and Public Service was held yesterday afternoon to further consider the resolution of the Common Council in reference to the building of the new Court-House on a "compromise" plan adopted by the city, in which the Board had been asked to concur.

Architect Egan was present, and, upon being called upon, repeated what he had said the day before, to the effect that the plan in question was not a "compromise"; that he had never been consulted in making the same, and that the plan was inharmonious, etc. He further said that the so-called "compromise" plan in question would not interfere with the ground-plan upon which the county was working; that the LaSalle street front was a reproduction of the old "Eureka" plan, while the Clark street front was substantially the plan already adopted by the county, and, as a whole, was necessarily inharmonious.

Mr. Egan, in reply to questions, further said that the "compromise" plan would cost about $3,100,000, about the same as his plan, and could be completed for that, leaving off the dome, which could be finished at any time.

The County Attorney was called on for an opinion as to the legal status of the Court-House question, and said so far as the county had gone it had avoided all legal embarrassments, and he believed the same careful action in the future would protect it in all its legal rights. He then reviewed the history of the County Board and City Council in their action on the question since August last. He reached the conclusion in his talk that, under the law, only the Board of Public Works of the city had the right to adopt plans for the city, and, since they had agreed upon a plan which had been accepted by the county, the late resolution of the City Council under consideration did not amount to anything, and could not be considered or concurred in, for the reason that the plan referred to therein as a "compromise" had not been legally adopted by the city itself.

After some further discussion, the resolution was ordered placed on file, and the Committee agreed to report the history of the squabble back to the Council, concurring in the opinion of the County Attorney in reference to the status of the whole question.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

Commissioner Carroll returned yesterday from a visit of several days to his daughter at school at Davenport, Ia.

The County Clerk announces that he will be ready to deliver the Assessors' books by the 15th of April, two weeks earlier than usual.

F. H. Rowe, referred to a few days ago as having his commission as Constable in the Town of Lake revoked, is all right again. He has furnished new bond, and the announcement that he had not was caused by his delay in the matter on account of sickness.

Bill Wray, the burglar, did not answer to the call of his name yesterday in the Criminal Court, and his bond was declared forfeited. Harry Lawrence and William Mitchell are his bondsmen. It is said that Mr. Wray is visiting in Colorado, where he is detained by a sick papa.

Lewis, the Granger editor, still lingers in jail. His attorneys were to see him yesterday, and intended to go before Judge McAllister in the afternoon to secure his release on a writ of habeas corpus. He swore to the necessary petition in the case, but when his attorneys were ready to present it the Court had adjourned. He will have a hearing to-day.

Architect Cochrane yesterday submitted the detailed drawings for the engine-house, amphitheatre, kitchen, and laundry for the new County Hospital to the Committee on Hospital and Public Buildings, and the same were approved and their adoption will be recommended to the Board to-day. The cost will reach about $120,000, and, if approved, the contracts for the work will be speedily let.

THE COURT-HOUSE RUINS.

Thomas Mackin had a wrangle yesterday with the Commissioners in reference to the debris he bought of the county on the Court-House Square. He claimed that he bought all the stuff, and that sundry parties had laid claim to parts of it and carted it away, and, in view of this, presented a bill for damages amounting to $641. A compromise was effected after a protracted dispute, and Mackin was allowed his claim less $271. But he is not happy yet, for a part of what he moved away is claimed by other parties, and to law he must go.

HE WILL NOT BE RESTRAINED.

"Mr. Benjamin, of London," who has figured in a miscellaneous way since his residence in Chicago, and who on account thereof is a boarder at the jail, yesterday addressed the following to the County Board:

SIRS: It is evident that in the County Jail, where I am confined as a prisoner (the victim of the hate and malice of wicked men), there is no respect shown for Divine service. To withhold this right from this people is a violation of all law and an act highly censurable. I therefore ask the privilege of holding service in accordance with the mind of a large majority of the prisoners here confined. Trusting that you may be directed by the Spirit of Truth, I remain, and with pleasure am, your humble servant,

BENJAMIN, Evangelist.

As soon as "Benjamin" is made aware of the palatial character of the Insane Asylum, and the fact that a Chaplain there would promote a good cause, he will doubtless be petitioning to be sent over, if he is not previously sent against his will.

CRIMINAL.

The case of Jeff Hankins was postponed by Justice DeWolf yesterday till Feb. 10.

Two dead-beats are engaged in circulating a subscription paper among citizens of the West Division soliciting aid for decrepit members of the Fire Department. They are frauds, and citizens are warned not to give them anything.

Justice DeWolf yesterday fined B. F. Buckley, a lawyer, $25 for being so disorderly as to forcibly remove Mrs. Collins from a sewing-machine on which she was sitting when he came armed with a writ of attachment to get the machine.

Thomas Williams, a thief of æsthetic tastes, was arrested by Detective Gallagher last evening, having in his possession two landscape paintings of genuine merit. Being unable to tell anything about their ownership, he was locked up. The booty awaits a claimant at the Armory.

R. W. Bennett, the young man who rifled his step-mother's trunk at No. 253 South Clark street of jewelry valued at $3,000, was arraigned before Summerfield yesterday morning. The jewelry consisted of diamonds, including rings and a breastpin, and has been recovered from the pawnbrokers by Detectives Simmons and Ryan. No defense was attempted by the prisoner, who was held to the Criminal Court in $3,000 bail.

The Pullman Palace-Car Company have been losing property for some time past in a most unaccountable manner. Blankets, pillow-slips, sheets, etc., disappeared in a way so mysterious as to defy detection. Yesterday Detectives McCauley, Simmons, Flanigan, and Elliott, armed with a search-warrant, went to No. 106 Twelfth street, occupied as a second-hand store, and looked in vain for evidences of the thefts. After securing two blankets the quartette returned to the Central, making no arrests.

John Killmill and Charles Watson, drovers from Wisconsin, made their advent into Chicago Tuesday and registered at the Atlantic. Last evening they passed an idle hour in canvassing Biler avenue for subscribers to their wealth. On applying at Josie Howard's on that avenue they found what they were in search of, and unwillingly left about $40 with Jennie Adams. The two drovers applied to the Armory officers for relief, and the house was pulled, including Josie and Jennie and many other sinful women. The prisoners were locked up, and the complainants were permitted to go until this morning upon depositing negotiable securities aggregating in value about $4,800. They vow that they will secure the conviction of their defrauders if it takes all summer.

Until Wednesday night of last week, Alexander P. Hittle felicitated himself on his vested interest in an apartment at No. 56 West Harrison street. In that quiet nook he resided with Winfred A. Vernon alias Hittle, his wife de facto. Alexander's duties are of an onerous character and frequently detain him down town late at night. Last Wednesday he went home early. But when he got in the house an unseeming spectacle was revealed to his sight. The lamp was burning low, but through the gloom he saw a man in his bed. Catching him by the hair, he landed him in the middle of the floor, and then thumped the intruder mercilessly. That abused individual finally broke from the grasp of his assailant and left through a window. Mr. Quirk inhabits a portion of the premises, and from him the stranger stole clothing with which to hide his nakedness. When Mr. Quirk found out his loss he was disposed to arrest Mrs. Hittle, but was restrained, however, by the intervention of a Mrs. Eyster. Yesterday this same lady caused the arrest of Hittle, whom she charges with disorderly conduct, and prays furthermore that he may be placed under bonds to restrain his pugnacious inclinations. Alexander was at the Madison street station last evening, and there told the story related above.

THE CITY-HALL.

Water-rents yesterday were $2,488, and receipts from the City Collector $2,351.

A meeting of the Special Committee on Telegraph is called for Friday in the City Clerk's office.

The Board of Public Works opened bids for the construction of the Milwaukee avenue viaduct yesterday morning. C. McDougall and Con Mahoney were the lowest didders.

Supt. Hickey, as authorized by a resolution of the Council, will prepare, in the course of a few days, the specifications for the contract for police uniforms, and will then advertise for proposals.

Inspector Bailey will have the old tannery near Main street bridge torn down to-day. He will request that the work be performed by the Fire Department, which has all appliances for it, while he has not even a fund wherewith to pay for such labor, of which he complains.

The City Collector has levied upon some tanbark belonging to the Hyde and Leather Company, which will be sold Feb. 10, to meet the tax of 1874, amounting to $180; on the planing-mill of Joel Bullard for $90, due from 1874, the sale to be made on the 7th of February; and upon the Richards Iron Works, which will be sold on the 12th of this month, for $180, tax of 1874.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The ice at the Exposition Skating Park is the finest yet, and the masquerade this evening promises to be largely attended. Eugene Pratt and Frank Crocker give exhibitions of artistic skating.

The annual meeting for the election of officers of the Corporation of the Erring Women's Refuge for Reform will be held at its institution, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street, to-day at 10 o'clock a. m. The public are cordially invited at 2 p. m.

The distinguished English orator, Henry Vincent, will deliver the next lecture in the Sunday Course at McCormick Hall Sunday, Feb. 6, at 3 p. m. His subject will be "Oliver Cromwell." Admission, 10 cents. The lecture last Sunday was attended by 2,500 persons.

P. P. Matthews, President of the Fifth Ward Republican Club, announces that it will meet this evening at the hall corner of South Park avenue and Thirty-third street, at 8 p. m. Important business is to come before the meeting. All Republicans of the ward are invited to be present.

The series of evening meetings is still being conducted in the First Christian Church, corner Indiana avenue and Twenty-fifth street. The pastor, the Rev. Knowles Shaw, preaches every night. There is a largely increased attendance and interest this week, twelve persons having thus far united with the church. Earnest consideration is being given by the public to the plea for a return to primitive Christianity, as advocated by this brotherhood, of which Mr. Shaw is a most able representative. All are cordially asked to attend the meetings.

SUBURBAN.

EVANSTON.

The Village Trustees met in regular session Tuesday evening, Trustees Inglebart, Taylor, Brainard, and Kidder being present.

Ordinances were read and adopted providing for lateral sewers on Maple and Greenwood avenues, and connecting with the Davis street sewer.

The Committee on Water-Works reported that the machinery of the works is in good condition, that the running expenses have been reduced, and recommending that Chief Engineer Holly be engaged for one year at $100 per month. The report was adopted.

Ordinances were adopted providing for the construction of sidewalks on the east side of Chicago avenue in front of Lot 16, Block 77, and on the west side of Sherman avenue, between Church and Clark streets.

The resolution recently adopted providing for the vacating of O. Crain's plat was reconsidered.

The monthly array of bills were audited and ordered paid.

Adjourned.

The Mite Society of St. Mark's Church will meet at the residence of Mr. Charles Comstock Friday evening. The chief attraction will be the presentation of a lively comedy.

Miss Ella Ives, of Chicago, will lecture at the First Methodist Church to-morrow evening, for the benefit of the Ossoli Society of the Woman's College.

The entertainment of the Social Club this evening will be provided entirely by the children.

There will be a Methodist sociable this evening at the residence of Mr. W. N. Brainard.

HYDE PARK.

The anniversary of the Hyde Park Bible Society will be held Sabath evening in the Baptist Church. There will be a union service of the churches of the place, and the annual discourse will be delivered by the Rev. Dr. Arthur Mitchell, of the First Presbyterian Church of Chicago.

WILL IT BE HEEDED?

The Lesson of the Great Bank Robbery at Northampton, Mass.

Massachusetts is just now the scene of more remarkable criminal sensations than any similar area of territory on the face of the globe. But of the host of murders, embezzlements, burglaries, and miscellaneous outrages with which that State is afflicted in swift succession, none has caused more general alarm, or created a more wide spread interest than the gigantic robbery in the Northampton Bank. A vault much stronger than is usually found in banks, secured by new combination locks, was opened in a single night and rifled of close upon $1,000,000 worth of treasure. A Cashier routed from sleep by masked burglars; a forced march to the fated bank; and he, an unwilling official, compelled under penalty of instant death to assist in opening the vault-doors, were some of the adjuncts of this remarkable robbery.

The painful feature of the astounding crime, however, lies in the fact that the principal sufferers were special depositors,—individuals who had intrusted their cash, bonds, deeds, and other valuables to the bank for safe-keeping.

There never was a stronger argument presented to a startled community or nation in behalf of storing such treasures only in a place built and fortified for the purpose. Banks build vaults strong, to be sure, but the amount of available cash ever carried by a bank is small, indeed, in proportion to its other resources, and its officials know that a robbery can hardly be an irreparable injury to them. It is meant that a bank-vault shall be perfectly secure against fire, and reasonably so against burglars.

How different the case with an institution like the Fidelity Safe Depository, a stronghold created expressly to receive special deposits of all kinds. Here is a fortress of strength against both fire and villainy. To force a rascally entrance into its sacred interior is as impossible as to fly; as to live unarmored beneath water for an hour; as to stand a day unclothed in the regions of eternal snow. It is simply and purely a physical impossibility. Experts agree that a month's drilling, with every mechanical assistance and plenty of human help, could not perforate a layer of the Fidelity's outer armor. Four officials divide the secrets of its intricate and ponderous locks, no two being in possession of the same "combination." These officials must all be together each morning before the great doors can be swung open. They live and sleep miles apart, and the battalion of burglars that would be necessary to bring them together would have to hustle at least one of them in all the way from Waukegan. Moreover, the vaults are watched on all sides at all hours of the day and night, and there are telegraphic connections that in case of trouble would rally a good share of the police force of the city on the spot within a few minutes' time. We speak strictly within the lines of fact when we say that the skill and recklessness of the entire 2,500 convicts in the Massachusetts and Illinois Penitentiaries would be incapable, if it were possible to unite them in a deliberate assault, of penetrating the Fidelity vaults. The place was made for a purpose, and it serves that purpose perfectly. In such a citadel only should special deposits ever be kept.

SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Feb. 2.—Hannah Orton, wife of H. A. Orton, of this city, shot herself through the heart this morning with a revolver. Cause, mental aberation. She was a highly-respectable lady of 45 years of age.

Capital Stories,

such as the "School-Teacher at Bottle Flat," "Sylvie's Cowardice," "A Night Among the Robbers of the Blue Ridge," "Mr. Smythe's Mistake," "Hagar," "The Hunter's Escape," and "Chased by a Grizzly," will be found in the cheapest and most attractive of Magazines, *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*, for February, now ready, price 20 cents, for 128 pages and 82 illustrations. For sale by all News Agents, or Frank Leslie, 537 Pearl street, New York City.

How to Save Horse Feed.

The "Gordon Horse and Cattle Food" just being introduced here by Mr. Broaddus, 71 Washington street, is guaranteed to do it, as well as health, too. Try it, horsemen.

The Hindoos Formerly Used to Drown

their female children in the River Ganges, but since the introduction of the "Domestic" sewing-machine in India they have adopted the better plan of letting them live and educating them in its use.

Lundborg's Perfumes

are like natural flowers and bouquets.

SPORTING.

A Cheery Cock-Fight Over in Cicero.

Jerry Monroe and Other Fanciers Produce Some Fine Birds.

Details of the Battles Fought and Won—List of Killed and Wounded.

The Female Pedestrians—Prize Skating.

COCKING.

A BOUT IN CICERO.

"Yes," said Jerry Monroe, "I think likely I may take a few birds out with me."

And then the reporter went away and secured a hack, and in it made a wonderful tour to the west; past the river, and the park, and Western avenue, and Central Park, and so on until he began to wonder if Omaha were not near, when the vehicle suddenly drew up in front of a place where Jerry Monroe was quite likely to be. The "place" was nothing more than a two-story wooden house with a long addition and a barn. In the latter structure the early hackman put his horses, and from its door he laughed unpleasantly at the man who was behind him and had no stable.

The house is a common beer-saloon in front and a chicken-pit in the rear room. The latter was last evening first cold, then noisome with malodor, and finally reeking with bad tobacco in addition.

Shortly after the reporter, there arrived a West Side hack with the ex-Collector of that town and several companions; then another hack with Jerry Monroe and friends; and, what was more important, a covered wagon with

JERRY'S FOWLS,

which he had carefully packed in baskets, ignoring the old-fashioned bags. There were seven of Monroe's birds, which may be said to have represented the South Division. Monroe had been in the house but a few minutes when the Michael Hayes crowd from the West Division came in, bringing with them a dozen or more birds. Almost at the same time the crowd began to arrive, some from the city and some from the little settlements hard by. There were perhaps 100 people present, of which number somewhat more than half were from the city. Unlike many other occasions of the kind in Tolleston and elsewhere, the crowd was a very orderly and well-behaved one, containing only one or two gamblers and no thieves or pickpockets of note.

After both sides had warmed themselves up a little with talk and other exercises,

THE CHAFFING

for the first battle commenced, by Hayes offering to fight Monroe for $25, any weight, Monroe steadily refusing to fight for anything less than $50. At last a match was made between the two parties for $50, Monroe putting down a handsome red pile, scaling 6 pounds 2, while Hayes handled for Burns a lively black red of the same weight. The betting was lively and started off at evens, closely followed by odds on Monroe, which ran up at length to 100 to 50, when the ornamental Grainger stepped into the pit with his bird.

THE FIRST CONTEST.

The fight began, as did the betting, in favor of the pile, who got on the red twice in the first two rounds, and at the third attempt drove his opponent all around the ring. The fourth encounter favored the red, but in the sixth the pile killed his antagonist with a blow between the shoulders. The fight was really decided at the first fly, as at that time the pile drove his heel well into the red's neck, inflicting a wound which won the fight later on.

FOR THE SECOND FIGHT

Hayes presented a 5 pound 8½ brown red, and Grainger handled a 5 pound 8 black red. Bets ruled in favor of Monroe, though generally at evens, and the Hayes men were not slow in coming forward and taking many of the offerings. At the second fly the fight was virtually decided in favor of Hayes, whose cock got a spur into his opponent's neck, so as to eventually cause his disablement. The fight, which was really decided by the blow above noted, lasted for eighteen rounds, and was the longest and most stubbornly contested one of the evening. It ended, after thirty-five minutes' fighting, in favor of the West Side bird.

Each side having now won one battle, the third was looked for with no little excitement. The trouble was, however, that no agreement could be reached between the high contending parties, on account of the

UNFORTUNATE DIFFERENCE

in the weight of their birds. The Hayes party could show nothing lighter than 5 pounds 3 ounces, while the Monroe crowd had nothing heavier than 4 pounds 14 ounces. In this state of things much time and talk were wasted in trying to get on a battle, and at last some unknown gentleman brought out a bird which was adopted and handled by Hayes. The latter showed him up to be a pile scaling 4-14, and with a good build. Monroe brought out to match him a fine gray, and the stakes were set at $50. The first toss showed that the pair were highflyers, and that they were likely to have a hard time of it. In almost the first pass the Monroe bird had the great good luck to cut his antagonist's throat enough to slowly disable him; and, though the pile made a gallant showing and was game to the last, after sixteen well-fought rounds he fell dead on the sawdust, thus adding another trophy to the Monroe-Grainger list.

THE FOURTH BATTLE

was for $50, and was between Hanley and Hayes. The birds were stags, and beauties too,—both spangles, and showing as finely as could have been asked, even if they had been 2-year-olds instead of youngsters. They weighed in at 5 pounds, with the strength very apparently in favor of Hayes. The bird handled by the latter virtually won the fight in the first two flies, having on the second got the steel into his opponent's neck. The Hanley bird lasted only two rounds afterward and fell dead on the sawdust. The winner, though handled by Hayes, was owned by a youngster named Williams, who has certainly bred one good bird.

THE FIFTH BATTLE

was in some respects the finest of the evening, and was unquestionably so in the matter of scientific fighting. It was Hayes and Grainger again when the cocks were put down, and each showed birds of which no coops need have been ashamed. They weighed in at 5-3, and were black reds. There was fighting as soon as the birds touched the dust, and the programme was hard hitting and plenty of it, which the crowd duly applauded and appreciated. In the second round the Grainger bird virtually settled matters by spiking his antagonist in the neck near the head, and before the next round was over the Hayes fowl was dead as Julius Cæsar. The time was only eight minues, but the fight was a rattling one for that.

A considerable degree of misunderstanding was evident before the next battle, and the reporter, anxious to meet THE TRIBUNE subscribers this morning, left the party in the middle of the talk. It was at that time expected to fight as long as the cocks lasted, which would probably be until nearly daylight, as, beside the Monroe and Hayes stocks, there were several volunteers from all about.

The meeting was a very quiet and satisfactory one to all concerned, and was carried on without any difficulty. It was the less attractive that no main was possible, but it should be said in passing that an eleven-battle main is likely to be fought near this city between a Chicago breeder and a foreigner before long.

PEDESTRIANISM.

THE WALKING WOMEN.

The proverbial female spunk is evidently aroused in the breasts of the fair female walkers. "Do or die" is plainly written on each countenance, and defiance flashes from their sparkling eyes. It was with the greatest reluctance that they left the track Wednesday for proper rest and food. Beef-tea had no charms for them; the glitter of the $500 prize at the end of the contest obscured the attractions of a soft bed.

Half of the contest is over, and all is still well with them—a state of affairs which promises the completion of the walk according to programme. Their spirits and courage are unabated, and the efforts of the one to defeat the other go far in making the interest taken in the undertaking the more intense.

At 4:25 yesterday morning both were on the track, and each having an equal number of miles walked, a struggle for supremacy ensued during the forenoon. At noon, however, Mrs. Marshall was 2 miles ahead of her opponent, who seems determined to reserve her powers of endurance until shortly before the close of the contest. When the ladies left the track they expressed themselves in favor of coming on again at 3:30 in the morning.

MISS MILLIE ROSE,

the "Indianapolis pedestrian," as she is termed, undertook to walk 50 miles in thirteen consecutive hours, commencing yesterday forenoon at 11:4:17, for a wager of $100. She surrendered unconditionally when the 37th mile was walked, she having gone over that distance in the splendid time of 11 hours and 20 minutes. She will undertake to walk 3 miles in 36 minutes to-morrow, and has consented to walk with the other ladies until the contest is brought to a close at 10 o'clock Saturday night.

MILLARD—FRESE.

The skating race of 50 miles between Eugene Millard, a professional skater, and H. C. Frese, a young Chicago lawyer and an amateur skater, for $100 a side at the Exposition Rink last evening, proved to be a contest not wholly devoid of interest. At 5:15 p. m. the pair appeared on the track laid out for them. Millard is much the shorter man, Frese being tall and slimly built. Both men wore blue suits and belts, and Frese had his jacket fantastically trimmed with gold-braid and brass buttons. The first mile was made in 4:57 by Millard, who skates more easily, and by Frese in 5:44. A steady gait was kept up from that time on. Frese stopped several times to arrange his skates, but Millard whirled along at a rapid and unvarying pace. The best mile for each was the sixth, the time being 4:47. Frese stopped several times, and Millard gained on him quickly till at the thirty-fifth mile Frese gave up beaten. By the conditions agreed upon, Millard was obliged to finish the 50 miles, which he did at the same easy, swinging gait, not stopping even for a minute. Time, 4:57:3. Referee, W. B. Curtis. The ice was in excellent condition, and a band of musicians was present to enliven the scene. Many people were present during the evening and enjoyed an exhibition of fancy double skating by Messrs. Crocker and Pratt, and some difficult and graceful maneuvres by Pratt.

THE TURF.

CORRECTION.

A reporter yesterday morning prepared Mr. Orrin Hickok to say something about the trotter Small Hopes; but the Intelligent and Modest Compositor distrusted the name, and preferred to change it to the milder one "small hosses," in which he was aided by the exasperating but intellectual proof reader. The effect of the change was to make Mr. Hickok appear much more like an idiot than the public or the writer believed him—whatever may have been the private opinions of the employes who made and sanctioned the change.

A number of prominent sporting men left here yesterday with Hickok's celebrated trotter St. Julien for San Francisco in a special car on the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad.

WRESTLING.

A MATCH TO COME OFF IN ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 2.—The great Roman wrestlers, Louis Carteron and Jules Rigal, have entered into a match to wrestle in this city inside of ten days. The match is for $500 a side. One hundred dollars forfeit was put up to-night.

RAILROAD NEWS

CONSULTATION OF FREIGHT AGENTS.

The General Freight Agents Association of Illinois held a meeting yesterday at the Grand Pacific Hotel, for the purpose of taking some action regarding the discriminations made by Illinois cross-lines against this city, and in favor of Peoria and other competing points. This Association was originally formed for the purpose of keeping the bankrupt cross-lines from cutting regular rates, and for this reason they were given advantages by the Chicago lines which otherwise they would not have had. At a meeting held at Indianapolis on the 10th of January, at which all the General Freight Agents of the Association were present, it was agreed to charge arbitrary rates on all business coming from points east of Cincinnati, Columbus, or Cleveland, except freight from Buffalo, Pittsburg and Wheeling, destined to Peoria and Pekin, and freight originating at all points west of Buffalo and Wheeling destined to points in Illinois which are also reached by the Chicago roads. The arbitrary rate made from Chicago to Peoria or Pekin was as follows: First class, 25 cents; second class, 20 cents; third class, 16 cents; fourth class, 12 cents; and special class, 10 cents per 100 pounds. The arbitrary rates from Indianapolis to the same points were made as follows: First class, 29 cents; second class, 24 cents; third class, 19 cents and fourth class, 14 cents; and special class 12 cents. These rates were to be added to the regular rate of the Eastern trunk lines, which at present is as follows: From New York to Chicago, first class, 75 cents; second class, 70 cents; third class, 60 cents; fourth class, 45 cents; and special class 35 cents per 100 pounds. Thus it will be seen the rate from New York to Peoria on special class would be 45 cents. On business going east the same arbitrary rates were to be charged.

Though these rates were very favorable to the bankrupt cross-lines, and though they signed the agreement to adhere to them with great avidity, yet before one week had elapsed they found out that if they kept the agreement they could not discriminate against Chicago, as had been their wont. They therefore broke their agreement and sent out circulars to connecting lines telling them that they would be willing to accept whatever pro rata those roads would allow them. This of course took away all the business the Chicago lines used to get from competing points, and was one of the reasons which caused the Chicago shippers to look into this matter and find out a remedy whereby Chicago trade could be restored.

To bring about an amicable arrangement without causing a general railroad war, the General Freight Agents of the Illinois Central and Chicago & Alton Railroads, which lines are mostly suffering from the destructive competition of the cross-lines, succeeded in inducing the General Freight Agents of these lines to meet them yesterday. There were present at the meeting Mr. James Smith, General Freight Agent Chicago & Alton; J. M. Osborne, General Freight Agent Toledo, Wabash & Western; Lewis Viele, General Freight Agent Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific; H. C. Hinman, General Freight Agent Illinois Midland; H. W. Hibbard, Assistant General Freight Agent Vandalia Line; and Horace Tucker, General Freight Agent Illinois Central Railroad. The two General Freight Agents, however, whose presence was mostly needed to bring about the desired result, did not put in an appearance. These were Mr. H. C. Diehl, of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and Mr. W. S. Spiers, of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad. Both the lines represented by the above gentlemen are in the hands of Receivers, and have been the principal cause of the discriminations complained of. Consequently, it was decided by the meeting to do away with the arbitrary tariff, which was adopted on the 10th of January, and let each road charge such rates as it sees proper.

The managers of the Chicago roads are very indignant on account of the dishonorable course pursued by the Receivers of the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western, and the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroads, and are particularly incensed against young Mr. Hopkins, the Receiver of the latter road. Before Mr. Hopkins' appointment nearly all the business of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw was coming to Chicago via the Illinois Central, but now all of it is going via the State line. And not only this, it is also, under Mr. Hopkins' guidance, doing all the damage it can to the business interests of this city. This action on the part of Mr. Hopkins is so much more reprehensible because he would never have been appointed to his present responsible position but for the influence of the Illinois Central and other Chicago roads, whom he is now repaying by destroying their business.

CHICAGO & PACIFIC.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company, held in this city on the 1st inst., the President did not submit a regular annual report, but stated that during the past year the second division of the road, which extends from Elgin to Byron, had been completed, and a very fine truss bridge with stone piers and abutments had been constructed over the Rock River at Byron. This Company has 90 miles of road completed, all of which is now being regularly operated, and it is considered by practical railroad men who have examined it one of the best-constructed railroads in the State of Illinois. The difficulty in negotiating the sale of the bonds of the Company has delayed the construction of the third division of this road, which, when completed, will give Chicago another connection with the Mississippi River and the great agricultural districts of Iowa.

During the past year, while the work of constructing the second division was progressing, nearly all of the produce that had been raised in the section of country through which it passes was shipped to market by other routes, but, as the crop now ready for shipment is very large, and the Company is well prepared to handle it, the prospects are very flattering for a large business over the Chicago & Pacific during the year 1876.

The United States mails are now carried by this road from Chicago to Byron and all intermediate points, and the United States Express Company do the express business over it. All things considered, the Chicago & Pacific Railroad, notwithstanding the many difficulties that its projectors have had to contend with, is in a fair way to reach its final completion at an early day, and when it is completed it will contribute its share of business to the great Metropolis of the Northwest. He also stated that since the removal of the passenger depot from Goose Island to the corner of Larrabee street and Hawthorn avenue the business had largely increased.

It is understood that the Chicago & Pacific Railroad is now negotiating with Mr. Osterberg of the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, to join the two lines at Byron, Ill., and thus create a new through line from Chicago to Rock Island, which will be several miles shorter than the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Road is now completed to Sterling, and has only to complete a line of about 35 miles from that point to Byron, along the Rock River, to make the desired connection. It is understood that the people along the line are in favor of having the connection made, and even pushed beyond to Rockford, and are willing to subscribe sufficient money to have the line completed.

It is also rumored that the Chicago & Iowa Railroad is trying to make a connection with the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis, so as to prevent the Chicago & Pacific Railroad from securing an outlet by that line. Mr. Hinkley, the President of the Chicago & Iowa Railroad, however, stated to a TRIBUNE reporter yesterday that there was no truth in the report, and that he has had no negotiations whatever looking towards a union with that line. However this may be, the Chicago & Pacific Railroad would undoubtedly be the most desirable for the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis over which to come into this city, as it runs direct to this point, while the Chicago & Iowa has its terminus at Aurora, whence it has to run over the Burlington & Quincy to come into this city.

THE PACIFIC BLOCKADE.

SALT LAKE, U. T., Feb. 2.—Advices from Toano, Nev., this evening, say the Central Pacific passenger train that left Ogden Sunday evening is still at that place awaiting the clearing of the track of snow. It is confidently expected that it will get through some time to-night. The Utah Northern Railroad has been blocked since the 21st of January. From what information can be gained, it will probably be some days before trains will be able to pass the blockade. Mails and passengers are brought over the divide in sleighs.

THE QUINCY BRIDGE.

The representatives of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Hannibal & St. Joseph, Toledo, Wabash & Western, and other roads running over the bridge at Quincy, Ill., held a conference at the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad office yesterday and agreed upon a schedule of bridge-tolls satisfactory to all concerned.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—Reliable information received here states that, in view of the proposed settlement of the French claims in New Foundland by the Government of Great Britain, the Government of the island has been urged to take into anxious consideration the question of confederation with the other North American provinces.

TORONTO, Feb. 2.—A special dispatch from Victoria, British Columbia, says the Government has resigned in consequence of an adverse vote in the Legislative Assembly, and a new Ministry has been formed, under the leadership of Mr. Elliot.

OTTAWA, Feb. 2.—The *Free Press* to-day says that the rumor of the disallowance by the Privy Council of the clause in the Supreme Court bill debarring appeal is absolutely without foundation.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The steamships Indiana, from Philadelphia; Prussian, from Portland; Victoria and France, from New York, have arrived.

NEW YORK, Feb. 2.—Arrived, the steamship Egypt, from Liverpool.

William II., King of the Netherlands,

conferred upon Dr. de Jongh a silver medal, specially struck for the purpose, as a reward for his valuable services to medicine in supplying the purest and most efficacious cod liver oil. Dr. de Jongh's light-brown cod liver oil is sold in capsuled imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, John F. Henry, Curran & Co., New York.

DEATHS.

SALMONS—Feb. 2, at the residence of her daughter, 929 West Harrison street, Mrs. Mary A. Salmons, aged 81 years and 1 day.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

NORTON—Feb. 1, at 2 p. m., Horace Norton, in his 60th year.

The funeral ceremonies will take place to-day at 10 a. m. at his late home, 167 Walnut street. The remains will be taken to Graceland Cemetery. All friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.
Special attention given to sales of furniture, private dwellings, and at salesrooms.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR TRADE SALE
THURSDAY MORNING, Feb. 3, at 9:30 o'clock,
At Salesrooms, 108 East Madison-st.
DRY GOODS,
CLOTHING, WOOLENS, KNIT GOODS, HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES, &c.
12,000 YARDS
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings,
Ladies', Misses', and Children's Water Proof Cloaks at Auction, Thursday Morning, Feb. 3, at 10 o'clock, at our salesrooms, 108 East Madison-st.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

Goods Uncalled For.
The following goods, purchased by J. Johnson at our sale on Saturday, Jan. 31 last, will besold at our sale Saturday, Feb. 5, at 11 o'clock a. m., unless paid for and taken away, viz: Knabe Piano Forte, Stool, and Cover, M. T. Chamber Set, Marble Madonna, Side Board, M. T. Table, Oil Painting, Chromo, and Parlor Stove. By order of the Mortgagee.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE,
HOUSEHOLD GOODS, NEW FURNITURE, AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE,
SATURDAY MORNING, FEB. 5, at 9:30 o'clock, their Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st.

BANKRUPT SALE.
THE ENTIRE STOCK OF
Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Cigars, &c.,
Of HENRY MOELLER, Bankrupt,
At Store No. 566 West Chicago-av., Tuesday Morning, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock. By order of R. E. Jenkins, Assignee.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.
THE AUCTION SALE
LADIES' AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
WHITE GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.,
At 307 Madison-st., will be continued THIS MORNING at 10 o'clock; afternoon at 2 o'clock.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

FRIDAY MORNING, FEB. 4, at 9:30 o'clock
OUR WEEKLY SALE
AT AUCTION.
The largest stock of New and Second-hand
FURNITURE
On sale in this city. New and second-hand Parlor Suits, Chamber Sets, Office Furniture, Stoves, Carpets, Dining-room and Kitchen Furniture, Lounges, Sofas, What-nots, Bureaus, Marble-top Tables, 10 crates Crockery in open lots, Plated Ware, Glassware, General Merchandise, Cigars, &c.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

By S. DINGEE & CO.,
Auctioneers, 274 and 276 E. Madison, near the bridge.
AT PRIVATE SALE,
40 per cent under manufacturers' cost,
A LARGE LINE OF NEW & HANDSOME
Parlor, Chamber, Library, Dining-room, and
OFFICE FURNITURE.
Saturday next, at 10 o'clock a. m., large AUCTION SALE of Second-hand and New Household Goods and General Merchandise.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.
117 Wabash-av., N. W. corner Madison-st.
Regular Sale of Boots and Shoes at Auction
Thursday Morning, Feb. 3, at 9:30 o'clock.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

VOLUME 29.

SHIRTS.
SHIRTS
WILSON BROS
ORDER DEPARTMENT
37 & 69 Washington-st., Ch...
And Pike's Opera House, Cincinnati.

WANTED.
SITUATION WANTE...
A competent and reliable acco... of several years' experience ... a position as Cashier or B... keeper. Best of references and ... given if desired. Addre... 18, Tribune office.

GROCERIES.
Plain and Confection
CHOCOLA...
COCOA, BROMA, &c., &...
C. TATU...
FAMILY GROCER.
146 East Madison-st.

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TO RENT
Stores, Basements, and Flats, in the ne... State-st., fronting Congress-st. The re... made low to good tenants. Apply to H. G. ... or to JAS. B. WALLER, owner, at Room 6 ... Block.

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In Chicago and improved suburbs, in sun... and upwards, made at current rates.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 LaSal...
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On Real Estate in Chicago and vicinity; ... preferred. Funds in hand.
MEAD & COE, 155 LaSal...

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PAWNBROKERS' ESTABLIS...
READING FREE!
COLLECTION AGENC...
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FRASIER'S COLLECTION AGENCY, ... State and Monroe-sts., Chic...

FIRM CHANGES.
DISSOLUTION
Chicago, Feb. 1, 1876.
W. A. GODWIN, SAMUEL A. SQU..., HENRY A. DAVI..., JAMES S. KINKA...
JAMES S. KINK...

DENTISTRY.
TEETH
Why pay $20 and $30 when you can get the b... set of teeth at DR. McCHESNEY'S for $8. The ... and most fashionable resort in the city. Corne... and Randolph-sts.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.
STAR BALL LINE.
UNITED STATES & BRAZIL MAIL STEAM...
NELLIE MARTIN, 3,000 tons, Thursday, F...
JOHN BRAMALL, 2,500 tons, Wednesday, M...
J. B. WALKER, 2,700 tons, Saturday, April 8...
J. S. TUCKER & CO., Age... 54 Pine-st., New Y...
ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRA...
ALLAN LIN...
OCEAN STEAMERS,
VIA QUEBEC and VIA BALTIMO...
ALLAN & C... 72 and 74 LaSalle-st., Chi...
National Line of Steamship...
NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVER...
Great Western Steamship L...

BUSINESS CHANCES.
STOCKTON HOTEL, CAPE MAY, ...